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IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

December 17, 1811.

[MR. GILES SPEECH CONTINUED.]

Mr. Giles said he had a conversation with the secretary for the department of War, in his character of Chairman of the Committee of foreign relations, in which the secretary did endeavor to demonstrate to him, that a smaller number of men than 25,000, would answer these objects; but so far from producing this conviction, it satisfied him that the number was too small. He thought that every inference drawn by the honorable Secretary, ought to have been inverted. For instance, he was asked, how many men were indispensably necessary to man the fortifications at N. York? The hon. Secretary replied, 2,000; but he intended to make 1,000 answer, and would rely for the rest of the complement on the local militia.—Now, said Mr. Giles, he inferred, it 2,000 men were necessary for that most exposed and important position, that 1,000 would not answer with the precarious and accidental aid of the local militia; that 2,000 ought to be calculated on for that service; & if with the aid of the local militia, they could protect N. York against the force Great Britain might detach against that city, they would perform their full share of the toils and perils of the war. Two thousand men, completely furnished with all the means of annoyance, possessed of all the skill that military science could afford, and impelled by all the subordination and management that military discipline could impose, with the aid of the local militia also, would deserve well of their country, if they should preserve New York from the grasp of G. Britain, in case she should think proper to direct the force she might have at command against that city. Then why send one thousand on a service, when we know that two thousand are necessary, & perhaps incompetent? Is it because the U. S. have not the capacity to send 2,000? That question shall be examined presently. The same observations will apply to the protection of Rhode Island, where 2,000 more will be necessary; and 1000 will be as few as can possibly be detached for the other fortifications. Admitting then 5,000 men to be necessary to man the various fortifications on the sea board, and supposing every man to be raised as proposed in the bill, there will be a disposable force of only 20,000 men for the occupation of Canada. But upon the executive project, there would be left for that service only 5,000 men; unless indeed the western and southern frontiers should be left unprotected, or the fortifications on the sea board should be only half manned, and of course left to the sport of the enemy. Mr. G. said, he apprehended that in the first onset of the war, G. Britain would direct her force to the occupation of New York and Orleans; and if she should possess herself of those two points, he would venture to predict that the administration which commenced the war, would not finish it; especially under a system of policy, which would only furnish one half the means deemed necessary for their protection—yes, sir, known to be inadequate at the time of applying it. What apology could be made to an injured nation under such circumstances? We knew 2,000 men to be necessary for the defence of New York; but we sagely determined to apply 1,000 only to that object, for fear of incurring the expense of the requisite number.—This would be self-condemnation. The people would lose all confidence in such calculators, and would certainly make the experiment of a change. Under such circumstances, Mr. G. said, he would be the first to cry out for a change of administration; for it would not be possible to lose by it. Defend New York with all the judgment and skill you can command; fill the fortifications with the full complement of troops amply provided; call in the local militia, &c. and he should not be surprised if the British should get possession of that city. But then there would be no blame on the administration: all its duties will have been performed; and the result would rest upon the fortune of war; but a single act of neglect or misconduct

would certainly deprive the administration of the public confidence.

If, Sir, Great Britain should get possession of New-York and Orleans, and you should get possession of Canada, you would be very glad to make the exchange upon the termination of the war. Therefore, take care of these two points.

Mr. Giles said, he also requested the hon. secretary to consult with the President, and inform him, as the President's Secretary whether the President wished to have the number of men reduced? or whether he had a preference for any other number? The reply, after the consultation, very properly, was, that the President had no opinion to offer on that point. He considered it a subject of legislative discretion, &c. Of course any informal executive views ought not to be substituted for our own discretion and responsibility. Mr. Giles said, he knew it had been suggested, and perhaps from very high authority, that nothing was necessary to induce Great Britain to recede from her aggressions, but to convince her, that instead of opposing to them inefficient commercial restrictions, they would be resisted with physical force; and that raising ten thousand men, would produce this conviction, without incurring further expense. This suggestion furnished some of his strongest objections to limiting the force to be raised, to ten thousand men. So far from producing that conviction on the British Cabinet, he was convinced it would produce precisely the opposite effect. The British cabinet would look at the means provided for effecting the object, as the best evidence of the object itself. And as these means would be viewed as utterly inadequate to the purposes of war, the cabinet would necessarily conclude, that we were not in earnest; that we were jangling upon the most serious subject; that war was not intended, and would not be resorted to under any circumstances. This impression, the necessary result of our former measures, has become so general, both at home and abroad, that we have much to do to retrieve our last reputation: we do not stand upon original ground. Our measures must be of a very different character from what they have been, to produce the desired conviction, either at home or abroad.—Having changed our principle of action from commercial restrictions, to physical force, limiting that force to ten thousand men would be in his judgment, as much trifling with the energies of the nation as inefficient, commercial restrictions had heretofore been trifling with the character and interests of the nation, and he feared was dictated by the same unfortunate imbecile spirit and policy. Mr. Giles said that whilst upon this part of the subject, he begged to be excused for reading a few paragraphs from a newspaper, which he accidentally picked up last evening, containing the announcement of the President's message at Quebec; the very point to which the proposed force might probably be directed. It fully demonstrates the impressions existing there, and which have been produced by our former measures.—*Quebec, Nov. 18.*

President's Message.—Happily, the expectation of Mr. Madison's speech, steps in opportunely, as something of an antidote to the effect of the European death. From that speech shall we learn, that the terrible being, John Bull, does not suffer his thousand armed vessels, manned and equipped at an enormous expense, to lie wholly idle; but that they are guilty of the audacious tyranny of being, in some degree, a check on the violent inclinations of Dame Columbia to extend her arms to cherish and assist her admitted hero, Napoleon, in effecting John's annihilation. Much will the speech contain plain that the sovereignty of the ocean is not powerful to no purpose, and does not descend to, and put himself on a level with the imbecility of the United States with their dozen ships. Unpardonable is the grievance that the American is not as powerful as the God; that the Jackall, whom nature meant for the Lion's provider is not permitted to divert its provender to the support of the Tiger, with a view to the destruction of the Lion.

The speech may not say these things in direct terms; but such will, unquestionably, be its meaning:

With syllogisms 'twill make a clatter
With abstract rights, three dockers batter;
An empty purse at millions shake,
And no trade 'gainst a free trade stake:
Of rotting produce count the gain,
A seaboard boast shut from the main;
To seamen recommend the loom,
And on each mast to fix the broom;
Merchants for lack of foreign wars,
To retail apples, plums and pears.
Limit all our mighty efforts to 10,000 men, and it will afford a better subject

for another pasquinade, than the President's message had done for the one just read. He should not have ventured to read these paragraphs to the Senate, however, if these impressions were merely local. But he believed similar impressions pervaded Europe and America, and had unfortunately found their way into the French and British cabinets. Nor should he have thought these sarcasms worth regard, were it not for the ruins with which they were pointed. When the Duc de Cadore, upon his review of our proceedings, told us officially that he would have expected more from a Jamaica Assembly, he thought it both impudent and insolent; but the point of the offence, was a consciousness that it was too much like the truth. It is the truism which forms the sting of every sarcasm. We find the Emperor Napoleon, too, acting under the same impressions, when he reizes and confiscates your property, without even a plausible pretext.—The only ground upon which he acted, was a conviction that you would not resent it, and he therefore might plunder with impunity. The same impressions direct the British cabinet in its inflexible hostility; and its war upon our commerce, both in character and effect, brought home to the threshold of our Territory? If our projected moderation, wonderful moderation, &c. by which he presumed we meant our feeble contrivances for the last three years, and of which, he feared, the requisition of 10,000 men, was a branch both in spirit and policy, should still be continued, he believed it would degenerate into something of a very different character, and would receive a very different denomination from the public.

Mr. Giles begged the Senate to turn its attention to the means of resistance now actually in Canada, which would probably be opposed to the contemplated force. From the best information he could obtain, the British had at this time in Canada from 7 to 10,000 regular troops, and from 12 to 15,000 well appointed, well furnished militia, drawn from a population of nearly 300,000 souls. If therefore your troops could be ready to act in the spring before the breaking up of the ice, and before the British could throw further succours into that country, it appeared to him there would be very good employment for 20,000 men in subduing this force and population; and if successful with fewer men, a full share of the enterprise would probably be the consequence. Besides, sir, we should recollect that Great Britain is the same G. Britain we encountered in 1775, 1776, &c. and although some gentlemen seemed to suppose, that she was fully occupied with her European war; that she was impoverished, fighting for her existence, &c. &c. and of course had at command very little disposable force, he viewed the subject very differently.

It is true, G. Britain is engaged with a formidable enemy; but hitherto she has greatly the advantage in the war.—Where has she lost one inch of Territory? What acquisitions of territory and population has she not made, both in the East and West Indies? What obstacles is she now opposing to the occupation of the valuable peninsula by her enemy? So far from her population being diminished at home, it appeared to be greatly increased by the last census, notwithstanding all the distresses and privations we have heard of, &c. Count the number of French and English prisoners, and you will find that G. Britain has the advantage of perhaps ten to one. Her fleet is unrivalled—of course left more free to act than at any time during the revolutionary war. He therefore concluded that we should have to contend now, with the same G. Britain, we did then with renovated powers & resources. Yet to this power, it is proposed to oppose only 10,000 additional troops. Mr. G. said, it was uncertain how long Great Britain might keep her army upon the peninsula; but whenever it shall be withdrawn, either by choice or necessity, she will have a very formidable disposable force, in numbers, skill and bravery; and whether she withdraws that army or not, you will find that she will command a respectable force for the protection of Canada, if you wait for the breaking up of the ice, which now envelopes all the avenues of that country. Time therefore is all important, and not a moment for preparations ought to be lost.

France, it is true, has astonishingly aggrandized herself during the existing war in Europe; but it has been done at the expense of other nations, not of G. Britain. G. Britain has had her share of the spoils also.

Let us then not undervalue our enemy. Sir, this project of limiting our efforts to 10,000 men, seems to be too much upon the plan of a scare-crow, and it appeared to be regarded in that light by some gentlemen. He said G. Britain was the last nation on earth, that he would undertake to frighten with scare

[Continued in last page.]

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION FOR ARMING MERCHANTMEN.

MR. ARCHER. The sixth resolution of the committee of Foreign Relations being now on its passage, I must express my sorrow that I am compelled to obtrude my humble observations upon the fatigued patience of the House, and the more exhausted patience of the nation. As I shall vote against the resolution, I feel it to be my indispensable duty to detail to the House, the reasons by which my vote shall be actuated. Many honorable members may perhaps conceive that it would be more proper for me to reserve my remarks for the bill when it shall be reported; but, sir, I have ever held it to be my sacred duty, to oppose even in its incipient state every measure which may be hostile to the rights or dangerous to the interests of my country—lest by not seeming to oppose, my conduct should be construed into an encouragement of such a measure.

For what purpose, sir, let me ask, have we adopted the resolutions preceding this? Was it for the purpose of destroying the government? Was it that the members of that army should sheath their swords in the bowels of the liberties of their country?—Who will impute to this body so disgraceful a motive? Are you about to raise a standing army, not for the purpose of making preparations for war, but with a view of intimidating Great Britain to recede from her unjust infractions of our neutral right? Do not think that she will be intimidated by any preparations which you can make, however formidable they may be—she knows too well your conduct heretofore, to believe you are in earnest. She knows, that many years ago you resolved to resist, but that this honorable determination terminated in an empty resolution—she knows, too well, that you have been heretofore prodigal in words and parsimonious in spirited actions. I do not set myself up for a prophet; but, mark me, if it be not true, that Great Britain will not do you justice until you carry the war out of this hall into the heart of her colonial territories.

Under the firmest conviction, then, as I am, that war between the U. States and G. Britain, if we have any respect for our honor as a nation, will be an event of inevitable consequence—I have, in vain, searched for the reasons which would induce us to authorize our merchants vessels to arm against all unlawful molestations on the high seas.—As the resolution is in its nature general, every man must see, on the contrary, the dangers necessarily attendant upon the adoption of such a measure. You are now on the very verge of war, you should therefore be careful not to multiply your enemies.—You may, by passing this resolution, make France your enemy. You may enlist Denmark and other powers of Europe against you. This is an event which would be deeply deprecated—and that it should happen is nothing improbable. For your merchants, armed as they will be in defence of their commerce, may select the nation who is to be your enemy. If they are molested in their commerce, whether lawful or unlawful, they will be disposed to resist. At any rate, they will be the judges of the juncture, when their interests may call for the interposition of force, and will exercise that force according to their own whims and caprices. They say on the ocean clothed with national authority, and for their actions, whether lawful or unlawful, you will be compelled to answer. Sir, I respect the highly honorable occupation of a merchant, but not disposed to carry that respect so far, as to give my sanction to the adoption of a measure which may jeopardise the peace and endanger the interests of my country. If this resolution were to authorize an arming against G. B. alone, this argument would have no effect, but as it has a view to a general arming against all nations, this reasoning is conclusive on mind—and must operate in the same way upon all men who will give the subject a dispassionate consideration. The consequences of such a measure are plain and obvious. Now let us examine whether there exist any reason sufficiently powerful to outweigh these considerations.

What is the object, and the only one too, as stated by the honorable chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations (Mr. Porter) for the adoption of the measure?—Your vessels will be armed and prepared for privateering the moment war shall be declared! Why, sir, do you think the merchants will believe that you really intend to go to war? And, if they doubt upon this subject, do you suppose they will be so regardless of their own interests as to expend their capital in fitting out privateers, when no absolute certainty exists that war is your object or your serious intention. It would certainly be an object of no inconsiderable moment, to have privateers prepared to harass and disturb the commerce of G. B. in the event of war. If this be your object you are taking a very improper course to obtain it. If such be your object, take some decided and energetic step, which will convince even the incredulous that you will resort to the sword to obtain justice, and your end will soon be effected. But do not depress the hopes of the nation by sanctioning this tame, imbecile and temporising system. What is the spirit that breathes in the five resolutions which have been adopted, resolu-

tions which were in entire accordance with my feelings? Is it not a spirit of war?—Do they not bear an hostile aspect! Are they not calculated to induce G. B. to believe that forbearance on our part has terminated, and that we are resolved, unless she speedily extend to us full and simple justice, to decide the contest by the sword? Have you any thing to hope, by operating upon the minds of the rulers of that nation, a conviction that you are boasting no longer? If you do entertain such a hope, I pray you do not adopt this measure, a measure which will show her the fluctuation of our opinions, and the repugnancy of our plans—a measure which will lull to sleep her fears of war, convince her not only of your indecision, but of your timidity to unsheath your sword in defence of rights clear and undisputed; & in averting injuries too glaring for the dignity and honor of a nation to submit to. Are the wishes of this nation to be unattended to?—Ought we not to relieve its anxieties?—Or, are we to tantalize their hopes with energy in one law, and imbecility in another? Are the merchants to be told, that we will protect their commerce, by what? By granting them a right which nature has already given to them? Is commerce to be protected by abridging the natural rights of the people? Is this measure no abridgement of their rights? Does it not confine the legality of arming to resident citizens alone? Look at the measure as you please, it is a dead letter. Is this the period of all others to be selected to incorporate meaningless laws in the body of your statute book? Do not satirize, by such an act, the manly sensibility of the people. Do not paralyse the national arm. No! let us do justice to the nation by the adoption of such measures as will renovate the depressed spirits of our constituents, which will prevent them from falling into that destructive and deadly long war which this resolution is calculated to produce.

Mr. Speaker permit me to address my sentiments plainly to you. The people are becoming tired of the indecision of this body. They have read many a fine and gaudy speech, which has been delivered in this Hall, and let me say too, that they have seen much of bad voting. It is high time to throw of a temporising policy and to take a decided and energetic stand—no arming of merchantmen without the privilege of making reprisals, & reprisals from that power specifically that oppresses you. Had my worthy colleague (Mr. Wright) not withdrawn his amendment, I would have given to my sanction—I admit it would have been an act of war, and for that reason I would have voted for it; for in our present situation it is impossible to obtain enlistments without the adoption of some such measure.

Instead, sir, of this resolution, I seriously think that policy dictates to us to lay an embargo on our vessels for a limited time.—Not an embargo of coercion on foreign powers, but an embargo for the preservation of our property which is now afloat on the surface of the ocean. It would prevent those innumerable bankruptcies which would be immediately consequent on a declaration of war in all your mercantile towns—bankruptcies which are not only injurious to the bankrupts themselves, but deadly to the resources of the nation, for the wealth of a nation should always be graduated by the wealth of its citizens. Your merchants are now sailing in every sea with the productions of your soil. We shall have to contend with the most formidable naval power in the world, and the moment war is declared, your commerce will be swept from the surface of the deep. We should gather in this capital.—We should gather in our merchants ships.—We should, in truth, sir, act the provident husbandman. Let us therefore go into our unprotected fields, cut down our harvest and remove into places of security, that our enemies and not ourselves may be the gleaners in the field.

If, sir, the resolution now under consideration should be adopted, the whole system will form a strange picture. You may touch it with the master pencil of a Rubens, it will still be a homely picture, incongruous in its parts, and in the whole ungraceful. It does appear to me to be a perfect anomaly, a measure which can be classed under neither the general head of peace or war.—The Legislature, it is said put to death all deformed infants. I trust this House will be endowed with a Lacedaemonian spirit which will crush this creature in the deformity of its birth, & that it will not be suffered to hang a dead weight on the nation.

Thus, sir, have I offered to you a few of the reasons which operate upon my mind, & which will induce me to vote against the resolution. I have done so to prevent a misconstruction of my motives, and that my reasons may go with my vote to my constituents. I should have placed my views in a clearer light upon this subject to the House, but the embarrassments inseparable from one who is unaccustomed to address deliberative assemblies, have prevented me from doing the subject that justice which it merits.

ANGLING—A Sunfish was caught in the Allegany river, a few days ago, which measured in length 15 inches, and in circumference, round the body, 14 inches. The above was put into the fishpond of Mr. George Shires, at the point; and may be seen by the Angling Fraternity, at any time when the weather is mild.—Pitt. Gaz.

LETTER

From the Chairman of the committee of ways and means, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the revenue necessary for the service of the United States for the present and future years; and the ways and means for raising the same: with the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury thereto.

COMMITTEE ROOM.

DECEMBER 9th, 1811.

In your annual report, prepared in obedience to the act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to establish the treasury department," and transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 22d ultimo, it is stated 1st. That to place the financial system of the U. S. on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue, sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized.

That the expenses of the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, and including the interest on the public debt, will amount to \$9,400,000

That the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury, during the year 1812, may be estimated at \$200,000

Leaving a deficiency which it is proposed to supply by authorizing a loan of 1,200,000

And that an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which will be reimbursed of the principal of the public debt, during the year will be necessary, and amounting to not less than 2,135,319 41

Making the whole sum which it is proposed should be provided for by loan for that year, 3,335,319 41

Under this view of the subject, the committee of ways and means have instructed me to inquire of you, whether, according to the principle first above stated, it does not become necessary to provide "a fixed revenue," to be received during the year 1812, equal as well to the estimated expenses of that year, and amounting as above stated to \$9,400,000, as also to the interest which will arise on the proposed loan of \$1,200,000; or otherwise whether it is proposed to provide for the payment of such interest, out of the money in the treasury, at the commencement of that year, or from any other source?

2d. It is stated in your report "that a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary under the existing circumstances of the U. States; and that the same amount would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, will, in your opinion, be sufficient in case of war. In reference to this state of things, the committee wish you to state, whether, as in the event of war, increased loans will undoubtedly be required, it will not be necessary to provide an additional and gradually increasing revenue, to pay the interests of such loans?"

3d. It is stated in your report "that the permanent revenue, or annual receipts, after the year 1812, (calculated on the existing state of affairs,) together with an addition of 50 per cent. on the present amount of duties, may be estimated at nine millions of dollars; and that should any deficiency arise in the event of war, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes."

The committee request that you would favor them with the best opinion, which you are able to form (calculated on the event of war) of the probable amount of the receipts from duties; a specification of the increase of duties, which you would think practicable and advisable; an estimate of the amount of that on salt, and such a selection of moderate internal taxes, as you would recommend, with the probable expense of collection; and the amount of net revenue estimated to arise therefrom.

4th. The committee request that you would furnish them, in connexion with your replies to the preceding inquiries, with an estimate of ways (calculated on the event of a war) which will provide a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government, and provide for the legal reimbursement and interest of the public debt, including the interest on new loans, to the amount at least of ten millions of dollars per annum; accompanied with such a scheme for the reimbursement of the principal of the new loans as you should deem expedient, together with such opinions, as you may have formed respecting the terms on which such loans may probably be obtained; also, such further views or information connected with, or touching the foregoing objects of inquiry as you may deem necessary and expedient.—With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, Hon. Albert Gallatin, L. BACON, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

January 10, 1812.

SIR,

In answer to the first inquiry of the committee of ways and means, relative to the interest arising on the proposed loan of 1,200,000 dollars, necessary to supply the deficiency in the receipts of the year 1812, I beg leave to observe that that item was not included amongst the expenses of that year, because the estimate being made with reference to the expenses alone which had previously been authorized by law, and a considerable proportion of those on account of the public debt falling on the last day of the year, it would not have been necessary in that view of the subject to borrow that sum previous to that day, and the interest would not therefore have become a charge till the year 1813.

With respect to the second inquiry of the committee, it was certainly contemplated, in conformity with the recommendation of the President, whose expressions were adopted in report, to raise a revenue "sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized." The sum of about nine millions of dollars was assumed as answering that description for the present, and the expression of "fixed revenue" which had been used in reference to existing circumstances, was inadvertently applied to the case of war. It will undoubtedly be proper, as remarked by the committee, to provide annually an additional and gradually increasing revenue sufficient to pay the interest on the loans required in the event of war. If therefore, the loan for the present year will according to the suggestion of the committee, amount to ten millions of dollars, the receipts into the treasury to be provided for the year 1813, should on those data, amount to about 9,600,000 dollars.

The committee ask in the next place, the best opinion which I am able to form of the probable amount of receipts from duties on tonnage and merchandise in the event of war.

As that amount will depend on the extent of the commerce between the United States and nations at peace with them, and on the numbers of the captures respectively made by our privateers, and by the enemy, it is a matter of conjecture, and not a subject of calculation; for which reason it was stated in the report, that that amount could not at present be determined. Considering the rigorous restrictions laid by France on the commerce of the United States within her own dominions, and other countries under her influence: the dangers to which our commerce with the Baltic and with China will be exposed; the relations of England with Portugal and with Spain; and also that no inconsiderable part of the captures made by our privateers will be sent into foreign ports, a great defalcation in the receipts on duties on imported merchandise must be expected. The amount, under existing laws and circumstances, has, from correct data, been stated in the annual report at six millions of dollars. It would in my opinion be unsafe, in an estimate of ways and means intended to be relied on with certainty, to calculate in the event of a war, on more than 2,500,000 dollars at the present rate of duties.

To the next inquiry of the committee, respecting the increase of those duties which is thought practicable and advisable, it is answered, without hesitation, that the rate of duties may in the event of war, be doubled without danger or inconvenience. There will in such an event, be less danger of smuggling at that rate, than there is now with the existing duties. With that increase the duties will still be much less on an average, than those paid on importations in England, France, and most other countries. And they will be collected with more ease to government & less inconvenience to the people, than could be devised to the same amount in any other manner.

A duty on imported salt might now be calculated on at least 3,500,000 bushels; but in time of war cannot be estimated on more than two millions of bushels, producing, at the rate of 20 cents per bushel, \$400,000.

The duties on tonnage and imported merchandise, including the former duty on salt, and doubling the rate of all others, would, according to that estimate, amount to

\$5,400,000

To which adding the proceeds of the sales of public lands estimated, as by the annual report, at

600,000

Makes an aggregate of 6,000,000

And leaves a deficiency of 3,600,000

In order to complete the net revenue of 9,600,000 wanted for the service of 1813.

On the basis of annual loans of 10,000,000 of dollars during the continuance of the war, (which is the sum assumed by the committee and which, considering the expenses already voted by Congress, is not more than will

be wanted,) and estimating, at the lowest rate, the interest on the loan of 1813, the deficiency for 1814, to be provided for by other resources, will amount to 4,200,000 dollars. The expense of assessment and collection and incidental losses on their internal taxes, from the proceeds of which this deficiency must be supplied, may be estimated at 15 per cent. In order to produce a net revenue of 4,200,000 dollars, the gross amount of taxes must therefore be near five millions of dollars. As the taxes which may be organized during the present session of Congress, will not become due till the ensuing year, and as it is sufficiently ascertained from universal experience, that taxes will not produce their full nominal amount in the first year they are in operation, it may be relied on that a gross amount of five millions, intended to produce a net revenue of 4,200,000 dollars, will not yield that sum until the year 1814, nor produce in 1813, more than 3,600,000 dollars. Five millions of dollars will therefore be assumed as the gross amount of taxes (including the expenses of assessment and collection and the incidental losses) necessary to be raised at this time. That sum is calculated to cover the interest on the loans of ten millions a year wanted for the services of the years 1812 & 1813; leaving the selection of the additional taxes, which may thereafter be necessary to provide for the interest of subsequent loans, to be made according to the experience which will be afforded by those two years.

Before I proceed to answer the inquiry of the committee respecting a selection of the internal taxes now necessary, permit me to observe that it was stated in the annual report of Dec. 10, 1808, that "no internal taxes either direct or indirect were contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers." An assertion which renders it necessary to shew that the prospect then held out was not deceptive, & why it has not been realized.

The balance in the treasury amounted at that time to near fourteen millions of dollars. But aware that that surplus would in a short time be extended, and having stated that the revenue was daily decreasing, it was in the same report proposed "that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to the first day of January, 1809." As the net revenue accrued from customs during the three years 1809, 1810 & 1811, has without any increase of duties exceeded \$26,000,000, it follows that if the measure then submitted had been adopted, we should, after making a large deduction for any supposed diminution of consumption arising from the proposed increase, have had at this time about twenty millions of dollars on hand, a sum greater than the net amount of the proposed internal taxes for four years.

In proportion as the ability to borrow is diminished, the necessity of resorting to taxation is increased. It is therefore also proper to observe that at that time, the subject of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States had been referred by the Senate to the Secretary of the Treasury, nor had any symptom appeared from which its absolute dissolution without any substitute could have been anticipated. The renewal in some shape, and on a more extensive scale was confidently relied on: and, accordingly, in the report made during the same session to the Senate, the propriety of increasing the capital of the Bank to \$30,000,000 was submitted, with the condition that the Institution should, if required, be obliged to lend one half of its capital to the United States. The amount thus loaned might, without any inconvenience, have been increased to twenty millions. And with \$20,000,000 in hand, and loans being secured for 20,000,000 more, without any increase of the stock of the public debt at market, internal taxation would have been unnecessary for at least four years of war, nor any other resource been wanted than an additional annual loan of five millions: a sum sufficiently moderate to be obtained from individuals, and on favorable terms.

These observations are made only in reference to the finances and resources of the general government. Considerations of a different nature have on both these subjects produced a different result, which makes a resort to internal taxes now necessary, and will render loans more difficult to obtain, and their terms less favorable. But the resources of the country remain the same; and if promptly and earnestly brought into action, will be found amply sufficient to meet the present emergency. With respect to internal taxes, the whole amount to be raised is so moderate, when compared even with the population and wealth of the United States or by the burthens laid on European nations by their governments that no doubt exist of the ability or will of the people to pay without any real inconvenience, and with cheerfulness, the proposed WAR TAXES. For it

is still hoped, that the ordinary peace revenue of the U. States will be sufficient to reimburse, within a reasonable period, the loans obtained during the war, and that neither a perpetual and increasing public debt, nor a permanent system of ever progressing taxation, shall be entailed upon the nation. These evils cannot, however, be otherwise avoided than by the speedy organization of a certain revenue. Delays in respect, and a reliance on indefinite loans to defray the war expenditure, the ordinary expenses of government, and the interest on the loans themselves, would be equally unsafe and ruinous; would in a short time injure public credit, impair the national resources, and ultimately render much heavier and permanent taxes absolutely necessary.

Of the gross amount of \$5,000,000, to be now provided according to the preceding estimates, by internal taxation, it is respectfully proposed, that 3,000,000 should be by a direct tax, & 2,000,000 by indirect tax.

(To be continued.)

Vincennes, Dec. 21, 1811.

We have been politely favored by the Governor, with the letter from Capt. Snelling, and the Indians speeches, which we have this day published, and we most sincerely congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the evidence which they afford, that the late formidable combination of Indians is entirely dissolved, and that the severe chastisement which they have received, has so humbled them, that they are ready to submit to any terms which the government may think proper to impose.

West. Sun.

By an express which arrived on Thursday evening from Fort Harrison, the following information was received: FORT HARRISON, Dec. 25, 1811.

SIR,

I have the honor herewith to enclose you a talk delivered me this day by Stone-Eater, an Eel river chief, and the orator of the Kickapoos (the same who spoke in council at Vincennes, previous to the march of the expedition) in behalf of the hostile tribes. They were on their way, and are still desirous to go to Vincennes; but in consequence of your expressing a wish that they should not come at present, I thought it my duty to prevent them. They are now encamped near this post, waiting your excellency's determination. There are among them, two Winnebagoes, one Kickapoo, and one Piankeshaw, who were in the late action, and I trust, would be no pleasant sight to our unfortunate and mutilated soldiers.

They say the Prophet has made his escape, and is now among the Hurons. With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your excellency's obt. servant.

J. SNELLING, Capt.

His Excellency

Wm. H. Harrison.

SPEECH OF STONE-EATER.

(Addressed to Governor Harrison.)

Father—You are always too quick in your business, the Indians are not yet ready, when they are, they are all going to Vincennes to speak of a peace. Father—You ought to know the Indians are very poor, the women and children have nothing to eat, the Kickapoos and Winnebagoes have told the Miamies, to speak for them to our Father, to take pity on them, for they are very desirous of peace. It is true what you say, the Indians have used you bad, but we hope you will forget it, whatever you say, they are now willing to do.

Father—I know what I am now saying is the same as if spoken to yourself. Once you thought the Miamies were against you, that they were about joining the Prophet, it was no such thing.

Father—the time since the chiefs sent me to Vincennes is ten days, I shall wait ten more to hear from you, when, if you suffer me, I shall come to Vincennes, and shall be happy to see you once more.

Speech of the Orator of the Kickapoos.

(Addressed to Governor Harrison.)

Last summer I was very glad to see you at Vincennes, what you then told me was the truth; the white flag you then gave me I yet hold, I hope you will take pity on me.

Father—The Kickapoos and Winnebagoes intention was not to strike the white people, but the Prophet told them many lies, and made them do it. Now, Father, what you tell me I will do, I will not strike the white people any more; you may depend, father, that not one white man will be injured by the Kickapoos, Winnebagoes, Piankeshaws or Potawatimies.

Father—The time the Prophet came to the Wabash, he said he had communication with the Great Spirit, I came there to see him, for I thought he must be a good Indian to speak to the Great Spirit. The time I started from the big village, my heart was not to strike the white people, but to hear what the Great Spirit said to the Indians.

Father—I am very sorry you lost some of your young men—you did

not make the war yourself, the Indians did it, but that bad man told them they must.

(To Capt. Snelling.)

Brother—All the Indians, the Kickapoos, Winnebagoes, Piankeshaws and Potawatimies have lost some young men, but we put that aside, we hope you will also. Our chiefs told me to go to the governor, but you have stopped us here, and I now say to you what I have to tell the governor.

To Governor Harrison.

Father—I love my women and children as well as I do myself—I wish you to love and take pity on them. I now hold the white wampum you gave me at Vincennes, in my hand.

Father—I throw the tomahawk on the ground; I shall no more make war with the white people. I bury the war club and tomahawk in pity to my women and children.

Father—What the Miamies tell me, I shall do, because I know the Miamies are friendly to the United States. I know they are right, they tell me the truth, what they think I also think.

Father—I wish you to try to use your red children as before—to pity the women and children, and take the chiefs by the hand, you will not find any bad thing in the breast of your red children, I speak the truth.

(To Captain Snelling.)

Brother—I wish you to try the best you can to have peace as quick as possible. Brother—hold fast what I tell you, it is the truth, all my people who were killed are as dirt, I think no more of them, the dead people look from the ground toward their father, and wish they once more could speak to him. I now present you with a string of wampum in behalf of the Winnebagoes, Kickapoos and Piankeshaws; I also present you with one of the Potawatimies.

Brother—Hear what I tell you, for it is the truth. My brother, who was killed, speaks to me from the ground, and tells me to go to my father—my brother was not angry when he fought, but that bad man told him to strike my father.

Captain Snelling's reply.

Brothers—I have listened to what you have said, and rejoice that you discover an inclination to walk in the right path. The wampum you have given me I now hold in my hand, and shall immediately send to your father the governor. He has been very angry with you: you have killed many of his warriors without a cause. It is in his power to drive you beyond the great waters; but our father loves peace better than war, and will take pity on those of his red children who return to their duty. I have no authority to speak for him, but shall soon hear and tell you what he says. In the mean time you may follow your usual employment unmolested, for the white warriors scorn to strike the defenceless, or injure the peaceful hunter.

INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from Captain Robert Terry, of Henderson county, to Major S. G. Hopkins, dated December 19, 1811.

"I extract the following from a note addressed to me this morning by Col. Bellour:—I have just received information that a number of Indians have assembled between the Ohio & W. Wash, about 12 miles from Jeffries' ferry—it is supposed about one hundred in number. I have sent two spies out to watch their movements, and to give me notice from time to time. As you therefore ready to march at a moment's warning."

In addition to the above letter, Col. Bridgson writes to Gen. Ramsay, who represents the adjacent county, that very lately a party of Indians came in the neighborhood of Caldwell and Livingston counties, killed the stock of the inhabitants, and menaced them with war. Col. Bridgson ordered out some spies, to ascertain and report their movements.—They state they found the Indians encamped on the Tennessee river; that on their solicitation they agreed to remove, but before they did so, they took, by violence, a boat load of corn, from a field belonging to one of our citizens: they appeared mad, and were very insolent. The inhabitants have applied for protection from the military, and col. Bridgson has ordered a captain's company to hold themselves in readiness to restrain any further depredations that may be offered.

May not these alarms on the rivers, be occasioned by the progress or return of Tecumseh's auxiliaries from the southern tribes?—Frankfort Palladium.

A person from White Water River, reported, in Cincinnati, on Friday last, that some days before, there were four Indians killed and scalped upon the upper waters of that river. The story runs thus: That an Indian came to the cabin of a farmer in which were only the mother and some children, and carried away some cheese and lead: that the father soon afterwards returned, & learning the fact, pursued the Indian & shot him & that a party of four men in the neighborhood, being out a hunting, and having formed a camp, three of them went in pursuit of game leaving the other to watch the camp, that in the mean time three Indians entered and took from the white man a new rifle lying in an old one in its place; and also carried off some of

ther articles; and that soon afterwards the other three men having returned, they proceeded and overtook the Indians every one of whom they killed and scalped. The person who furnished this information, added, that he himself saw two of the scalps. *Cin. Spy.*

Extract from a gentleman in Congress to the Editor, dated Washington, Jan. 18, 1812.

"I have before me a letter from a gentleman, dated at Gallatin, the 7th instant. (I believe the place is in Tennessee)—I give you the following extract:

"The latest information we had from our Indian friends, a Mr. Isaac Weakley, of Montgomery county, dated with me on Sunday last, states, that on Thursday evening before he saw Col. Chock of this county, who told Weakley, that he had been riding night and day for 24 hours, among the different captains companies in the country, in order to raise men to go against a large body, say 3 or 400, of Indians, which were encamped before the mouth of Cumberland on the north of Ohio, which had already taken twelve flat bottomed boats and three of keel boats, destroyed them and their cargoes, killed every soul except two who escaped in a canoe. Did this report of Mr. Weakley need corroboration? It is confirmed by a Mr. Wilkinson who arrived in this neighborhood last night direct from land from the mouth of Cumberland, and I must add, that I am afraid it is but too true. Mr. Weakley adds that they are composed of Cherokees, Crocks and Huggs.—*Stu.*"

EXPORTS OF THE U. STATES, FOR 1811.

The following letter was laid before the House of Representatives on Thursday: *Treasury Department, Jan. 21st, 1812.*

SIR—Y have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandize, exported from the United States during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1811, and amounting to 61,316, 833 dollars.

The goods, wares and merchandize, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at \$45,294,043 And those of foreign growth or manufacture at 16,022,790

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture may be arranged under the following heads, viz:

Produce of the sea	1,413,000
forest	5,285,000
agriculture	35,536,000
Manufactures	2,575,000
Uncertain	663,000

\$45,294,000

And they were exported to the following countries, viz:

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden & Denmark	3,055,833
Ditto Great Britain	20,308,211
Ditto Spain and Portugal	13,266,466
Ditto France and Italy	1,194,275
To all other countries, or not distinguished	2,469,253

Dollars, 45,294,043

The goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz:

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden & Denmark	5,340,117
Ditto Great Britain	1,573,344
Ditto Spain and Portugal	5,772,572
Ditto France and Italy	1,712,537
To all other countries, or not distinguished,	1,624,220

Dollars, 16,022,790

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the Virginia legislature, the patriotic resolutions which we some time ago stated to have been introduced by Mr. Robertson, of the house of delegates, have passed that body by large majorities.

Resolutions have been introduced into the same body by Mr. Tyler in the following words, preceded by a preamble—

Resolved therefore, That the legislature doth highly disapprove the conduct of Richard Brent and William B. Giles—the said Brent for having voted in favor of a renewal of the charter of the U. States bank, against positive instructions to the contrary: and the said Giles, for denying the obligatory effect of instructions emanating from the legislature.

Resolved, That the said Richard Brent and William B. Giles did, on that occasion, cease to be the true and legitimate representatives of this state.

The trowersing system displayed by the female children of fashion, to the total exclusion of petticoats, is, no doubt, wisely intended by their manes, to teach the young ladies in good time how to wear the breeches!



General Advertiser.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1812.

Washington City, Jan. 25.

The House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, having reconsidered the motion for striking out so much of the naval bill as authorizes the building of an additional number of frigates, have stricken out that section.—The bill is yet before the House, who have agreed to appropriate 480,000 dollars for repairs. The question of concurrence with the committee, in striking out the section for building an additional number of frigates, was under discussion, when the House adjourned yesterday.

Governor Harrison has addressed the House of Representatives of Indiana Territory, asserting the general good conduct and bravery of the Militia in the late action on the Wabash, and vindicating them from all imputations to the contrary, whether by inference or assertion.

The following will serve as a specimen of the absurdities which are retailing in the Northern federal prints, as news from Washington:

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Jan. 23.

"From Washington.—We learn that 'the die is cast,' and that in a grand caucus held at Washington on Tuesday last, it was decided to support Dr. Wm. CLINTON, for our next President, and Mr. GRAY, (of Kentucky) Vice President."

Some wag has imposed on the credulity of the Editor of the Federal Gazette, or he is making an attempt on that of his readers. We have not heard a whisper of any other republican candidate for the next Presidency than James Madison. Whom the federalists intend to support we know not; they keep their own counsel, and we have no disposition to pry into their secrets.

By a recent statement laid before the Legislature of Kentucky, by the Auditor of that State, it appears that the number of qualified voters, free white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, amounts to 55,764.

The U. S. brig *N. Arillus*, supposed to have been lost, has arrived safe at Newport. Dec. 25, 24, she carried away her bowsprit and foretopmast, lost her stern boat, and some of her sails and spars, and was obliged to throw all her guns overboard.

Scarcely had the lacerations of the heart been soothed, which were produced by the late dreadful calamity at Richmond, when we must record another of more limited extent, but scarcely less distressing. The house of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Powhattan, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 12th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, one of their children, Mr. Jones' brother, Mr. E. Bass, and two servants escaped—but, dreadful to relate, Miss Nancy G. Bass, sister of Mr. Jones & niece of Mr. Giles, a Senator of the U. States, an amiable and accomplished young lady, and Mr. Jones' youngest child, perished in the flames. *Ans. Int.*

Alexandria, Jan. 24.

The shock of another Earthquake was felt yesterday morning, 29 minutes after 9 o'clock, as sensibly as on the late occurrence of it, with similar effects.—It continued for about 20 seconds, and its direction from S. W. to N. E.

On Thursday night, the 16th instant about 7 o'clock, another fire took place at Richmond, at the corner of Main and Fifteenth streets, in which 8 or 9 old frame dwellings, chiefly occupied as grocery stores, were consumed.—The loss in buildings was not great, but that of their contents considerable. It is calculated the loss would not be less than \$20,000. Its progress was stopped by some brick houses with parapets, and the roofs of the adjoining houses being covered with snow. *[Phil. True Amer.]*

Washington, Jan. 29.

Another shock of an Earthquake was felt on Thursday the 25th inst. at Washington City, Alexandria, Annapolis and other places. The shock at Annapolis was considerable. Some of the inhabitants felt a sudden and deadly sickness, accompanied with a giddiness in the head. The egg of an ostrich which was suspended by a string of about a foot in length from a first floor ceiling oscillated at least four inches from point to point. The steeple of the State House, which is supposed to be 250 feet in height vibrated at least 6 or 8 feet at the top and continued from 8 to 10 minutes. A number of clocks were stopped, and the ice on the river and bay cracked considerably.—Persons skating on the river were alarmed and terrified and sought safety by fleeing to the shore, and some of the citizens abandoned their dwellings.

About the 1st inst. says the Boston Palladium, about 2000 hogs were driven into Canada, from the American side of the lines, intended for the Montreal market.

TRADE TO FRANCE.

IN SENATE—JANUARY 16, 1812.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States: To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate a Report of the Secretary of State, complying with their Resolution of the 18th of November.

JAMES MADISON.

January 16th, 1812.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the Resolution of the Senate requesting information on certain points respecting the trade of the United States to France, has the honor to report to the President, that he has examined the files of this Department, and found no precise information on the subject of the said Resolution, which has not been heretofore communicated to Congress.

That in consequence thereof, he applied to the French Minister for the requisite information who, not possessing it, referred the application to the Consul General of France, from whom, as yet, nothing has been received, as will more fully appear by the accompanying letters, marked A. and B.

It may be proper to observe, that it is generally understood, as well from the letters of Mr. Russell, communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session, as from other sources, that the trade of the United States to France is subjected to very severe restrictions; but the precise extent and nature of them is not distinctly known to this Department. The instructions of the Minister of the United States at Paris embracing this as well as other subjects, communications from that source may soon furnish more particular information. An expectation of the speedy arrival of despatches from France, together with a hope that the French Consul General would have been enabled to throw some light upon the enquiry, have caused the postponement of this Report until the present time.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, Jan. 16, 1812.

(A.)

Department of State, Jan. 4, 1812.

SIR, When I did myself the honor to submit to you a copy of the Resolution of the Senate of the United States, of the 18th of November last, asking information as to the commercial regulations of France, as they applied to the trade of this country, you told me that it was not then in your power to give precise information as to these regulations, but that you would obtain it for me from Mr. Lescaulier, His Imperial Majesty's Consul General in Philadelphia. I have now the honor to inquire whether Mr. Lescaulier has made a report to you on this subject; and if he has, to request that you will furnish me with the result, as soon as your convenience will permit.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Securier, &c. &c. &c.

(B.)

(TRANSLATION)

Washington, January 5th, 1812.

SIR,

The documents for which the Senate called upon you not being in my possession, in consequence of the desire you manifested to obtain them through me, I charged the Consul General to procure them for me. I have not yet received his answer. It would not be extraordinary if Mr. Lescaulier should not have the Tariffs, inasmuch as it is of little use to the French in this country; but I wrote to Paris at the time of our first conversation on this subject.

I will immediately renew my application to the Consul General, and from whatever source I may derive the information required, I will hasten to transmit it to you.

I beg you, sir, to receive the assurance of my high consideration.

The Minister of France.

(Signed) SERURIER.

Mr. Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

Extreme Cold. A letter from Utica, N. York, states, that, on the 16th ult. at sunrise, the Thermometer at that village, stood at 12 degrees below cipher.

Died, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Maria Bordley, the amiable consort of Dr. William H. Bordley, of Queen Ann's, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, sincerely lamented by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, leaving a disconsolate companion and helpless offspring to bewail their loss.

On Wednesday morning last, Col. Obadiah Gurry, of this county, for many years a worthy and respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this county; the loss of whom will be generally felt by society, but more particularly by a large family.

At Charleston, (S. C.) on the 4th ultimo. Mrs. Mary Pinckney, wife of Major General Charles Coatesworth Pinckney, aged 60 years.

BALL.

MR. LOWE, of Easton, presents his compliments to the Gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and begs leave to apprise them that A BALL will be held at the Fountain Inn, on the evening of the 23rd Feb. (to commence at 4 o'clock,) in honor of the Birth of the illustrious Washington.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH, R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, DANIEL MARTIN, EZEKIEL FORMAN.

February 4—3

FOR SALE,

The following real estate, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at and near the town of the Head of Chester, to wit:

A FARM, FARM HOUSE and MEADOWS, situate adjoining on the north side of the town at the Head of Chester, in Kent county; containing about 30 acres of meadow and 70 of arable upland—lying at the entrance of the Chestertown and Sassafras roads into the said village; in good order and well fenced.

About 50 acres of fine well timbered Woodland, lying on and between the said Sassafras and Chestertown roads, adjoining the same and immediately adjoining the said village. The said woodland will be divided and sold in lots to suit the adjoining lands, or for the benefit of the said village.

A Farm and Meadows, situate on Chester river aforesaid, in Queen Ann's county, about one mile above the said village, with a good farm house, 20 acres of the meadow is in good mowing order; and the upland, about 60 acres, is under good fence.

A Farm and Meadows, on the south side of Chester river, about a mile below the village, on a tract of land called Lower Ford, containing about 60 acres of land, with a good farm house under good fence.

About 100 acres of woodland in Queen Ann's county, next adjoining to the town of the Head of Chester, and will be divided into suitable lots for the adjoining farms, or for the use of the village.

Three Lots of Meadow Ground in fine mowing order, under separate fences, adjoining on the west, on the east and on the south side of the town of the Head of Chester—containing together about 70 acres of Bottom Land on Chester river—will be sold separately or together.

The Tan Yard, Premises, Upland and Meadow Ground, at the aforesaid village, consisting of a tanner's house, a bark mill, currying shop, and work shop, with 20 vats in complete order for carrying on the business; a dwelling house, shop, and about 20 acres of upland, part of which is in a thriving crop of corn, and about 40 acres of meadow in fine mowing grass.

The new Bricks Tavern, now in the tenure of Richard Newman, situate at the said village, at the north west corner of the Smyrna and Chestertown roads—together with the Garden Lot of about half an acre, and stables adjoining. The tavern is a large, commodious, two story brick house, about 51 feet by 59 feet on the two fronts, containing below three private and one large room, with a bar room and a kitchen—six lodging rooms above, and a large garret—the whole being on a convenient plan, completely finished in the best manner for accommodating travellers. The stable and carriage house are of brick, about 35 feet by 50 feet, contain stands for 16 horses: the stand is an excellent one, being situated on the main post road through the Eastern Shore of Maryland, leading from Wilmington to Easton.

Also, the following property in the said village of the Head of Chester—

A Frame House of about 22 feet front, newly built, together with building lots, about 2 acres of ground adjoining, on the Smyrna road.

A two story Frame House, of about 30 feet front, and Lot of about 20 acres of ground, extending from the town down to Chester river.

A two story Frame House, about 30 feet front, and lot of about half an acre, adjoining the same, having been formerly occupied as a tavern.

Several Building Lots in the said village, situate fronting on several of the main streets, in good situations for stores, business and improvement; to be laid off on application of purchasers.

IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE,

A Farm and House, situate adjoining on the west side of the town of Wilmington. The house on the west side of Pasture and corner of Broad street, is a well built two story brick house, with two rooms and a kitchen below, and three chambers above. The farm contains about 30 acres of fine arable Land, extending from the town of Wilmington to the King's road or Borough line, all under good fences and hedges, and may be divided into town lots to suit separate purchasers.

A Farm of about 30 acres, situate on the most elevated ground, on the Poor House hill, west of the town of Wilmington, adjoining next the Borough line, lying between the improved lands of Dr. Tilton and John Way, and extending westward on Society street, nearly to the Kennet turnpike road, the whole being very good arable land, under good fence, and the finest situation near the Borough of Wilmington, and capable of very elegant improvement.

One Lot containing 50 acres of prime marsh, part of Cherry Island marshes, bounded on the south front by the marsh road, and surrounded on all other sides by Island Creek, the whole being well ditched and in fine mowable order—this lot containing the height of Cherry Island, is particularly valuable for improvement. It will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers.

One Lot containing 40 acres of prime marsh, part of Cherry Island marshes, situate on the south side of the marsh road, and surrounded on all sides by Rock Creek, the whole being in fine mowable grass order—will be divided into small lots if required.

A two story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Wilmington, the lot being one entire square of ground, next north of Friends' Meeting House, bounded on the several sides by Hanover, Pasture, Queen and West streets, affording very excellent building lots fronting on each street. The lot is at present divided into small gardens and an orchard; the house is about twenty feet front, and extending with back buildings near 100 feet deep, is in excellent order.

A Lot in the town of Wilmington, fronting on the main street 25 feet, at the corner

of Broad street, and extending on Broad street 226 feet to King street, and fronting thereon, 30 feet on the east side thereof.

A Lot in the town of Wilmington, south eastward of the Academy lot; adjoining 234 feet on the north side of Kent street, and fronting 70 feet each on Kent and French streets.

A Lot southward of the Academy and fronting 70 feet on the east side of King, and extending of that breadth 234 feet to French street. Both the foregoing lots adjoining land of the Presbyterian congregation.

Application may be made to John Turner, Head of Chester, or to

JOSHUA & THOMAS GILPIN.

February 4—3 Philadelphia.

SECOND NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Fisher, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they will certainly be dealt with according to law.—Given under my hand this first day of February, anno domini 1812.

Feb. 4—3 JOHN W. BORDLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Young, sen. late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, as no duty will be admitted. Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of January, 1812.

JOHN YOUNG.

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the State of Maryland; and having given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday in May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors relative to his said application—and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said Samuel Thompson be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court—and also by causing a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of the said county aforesaid, also three months before the said day, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause if any they have, why the said Samuel Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy—Test.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk.

February 4—4

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, &c.

OS application of Joseph Browne, (a free black man) of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Browne, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Joseph Browne be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at each other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Browne do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star paper published at Easton, once in every week for the space of four successive weeks, three months previous to the first Saturday in next May term, and by setting up a copy thereof at the court house door in the county aforesaid. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.

February 4—4—Rd T. EARLE.

SIX CENTS REWARD,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Greensboro, rough early in August last, a white apprentice boy, by the name of Thomas Marshall, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 2, or 3 inches high—slender made, with brown hair. Had on when he went away, a white cotton round about jacket, striped cotton trousers, white cotton stockings, new shoes, and felt hat. Whoever shall take up said runaway, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no expenses will be paid.

DANIEL BELL, Sen.

February 4—3

[Continued from first page.]
erows; besides, even upon the score of plan, he should suppose that 25,000 men would be better than 10,000. Mr. G. said, he disliked this project extremely, from another consideration which it forcibly impressed upon his mind. It must evidently have been recommended by the same spirit and policy, which had heretofore relied upon the chapter of accidents for success, & not upon our own energies and resources. It seems to have been founded on the hope, that G. Britain would recede without an effort on our part. It is a fallacious hope. The hope itself will always defeat its own objects, by avoiding the means necessary to ensure its own success. He said, we had enjoyed a long course of prosperity; but we ought not to calculate upon a perpetual exemption from the common calamities of nations. When days of adversity shall arrive, we should meet them with becoming fortitude and energy. He deprecated that spirit, which appeared to be longing and whining after prosperity that is past, as if it feared to look adversity in the face. Mr. President, when adversity comes, you must look her in the face; yes, sir, you must stare her out of countenance; you must meet her with courage, and with means sufficient to subdue her. Mr. President, if after we have been solemnly called together to receive communications of great and weighty matters; & after our meetings, have been told, that our independence is at hazard; that there is actual war, both in character and effect, upon our lawful commerce, brought home to the threshold of our Territory; that rights are trampled upon, which no independent nation can relinquish, &c. &c. when in short, our wrongs are painted in such glowing terms, as to have set the whole nation on fire; if, after all this, we should taper down to providing 10,000 men to subdue such a crisis, would it not be a wonderful discovery in the art of sinking? Would it not undervalue the resources and energies of the nation? Would it not insult and deceive the national spirit & expectations? Whether he viewed this subject in reference to the interests of the nation, or the party in power, he should equally protest against this little miserable policy of resorting to means so utterly incompetent to the objects. He cautioned the party in power now as he often had done before, against longer sporting with the national sensibility, the national character and the national interests.

Mr. Giles said, in making the calculations of the degree of force required, the committee, was precluded from taking into the estimate an auxiliary force to be derived from the militia; because an impression appeared to be almost universally entertained, that Congress could not constitutionally command the services of the militia beyond the limits of the United States; of course the regular force must be proportionally augmented. He said although he believed he stood single and alone, he protested against this doctrine. He did not propose now to examine this question; because it would be useless. He would, however, read the clause of the Constitution, which gave to Congress the power of calling forth the militia, and make one or two remarks on it. Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." The first object for which the militia may be called forth, is to execute the laws of the union. A law declaring war, is a law of the union; & if the war is to be carried on beyond the limits of the United States, it is still a law to be executed, although beyond the limits of the United States; & he could see no reason why the militia could not be called forth to execute it. Indeed it is one of those laws, to the execution of which force is indispensably and properly applicable; and if the laws can have a legitimate influence beyond the limits of the United States, the power of Congress over the militia must be co-extensive with the laws, which are thus required to be executed. He would only observe further, that when this subject was more particularly brought into discussion upon a former occasion, it was said, that even in Great Britain, the militia could not be ordered out of Great Britain; no, not even to Ireland. But it should now be recollected, that since that time, the British Parliament, without even a question as to the right, has ordered British militia to Ireland, and Irish militia to Great Britain. Twenty six regiments are said to be transported at this time.

Mr. G. said, that in considering the peculiar geographical situation of the United States; it colonies at each end of them, belonging to powerful distant nations, with which we may be often brought into collision, it would be unfortunate for the United States, if the militia bordering on the lines of separation, could not be called forth for any purpose of chastisement, or any other object the government might have in view, in relation to those colonies or their respective mother countries. If such be the unfortunate organization or interpretation of the Constitution, an amendment for remedying so important a defect ought to be instantly proposed and adopted. Its inconveniences is now sensibly felt, in precluding all reliance upon that important auxiliary force. Gentlemen, however, propose to remedy this defect, by a volunteer force. Mr. G. said, he would not reject, nor did he mean to disparage, this species of force. But from the nature of its organization it cannot be suited to offensive war, nor to the occupation of a country after it should be taken. He had been told too, by military gentlemen without exception, that it was always found to be the most expensive and least efficient force. He hardly expected to have heard it relied upon for the contemplated object, by the honorable mover, because he thought that gentleman concurred with the other experienced military gentlemen in these respects.

Mr. G. said, upon an impartial review of all the considerations he just had the honor to suggest, he thought it was demonstrated, that the force proposed was not more than competent to the objects of the government; and that a smaller number would correspond, neither with the national spirit or expectations. He would therefore proceed to consider, whether that number proposed, exceeded the national capacity to furnish.

It will appear, said Mr. Giles, from the census lately taken, that the population of the United States is perhaps not less than seven and an half millions of souls. Now, sir, this must be a population of a most extraordinary character, and under the influence of a government of a most extraordinary organization, if it cannot command the services of 35,000 men, upon the most extraordinary exigencies. But we are not with our a memorable experiment upon the population and governments of the United States, at a former period. In 1775, 1776, we commenced the revolutionary war with Great Britain, with a population, very little, it at all exceeding two millions of souls. Let us see the number of regular troops, not merely voted, but actually brought into the field, and paid for their services during the whole of that war. They are as follow: Total in pay, in 1775—27,443; in 1776—46,891; in 1777—84,820; in 1779—27,699; in 1780—21,015; in 1781—13,292; in 1782—14,256; in 1783—12,476. These are the regular troops actually in pay, exclusive of militia.

NOTE.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, At four several periods.

1780	1790	1800	1810
2,051,000	3,929,321	5,308,666	7,239,903

(Mr. Giles' Speech to be Continued.)

THE TEST.
Young Philo let a snow ball,
One chilly winter's day,
Into his Nancy's tucker fall,
Which on her bosom lay.
He soon discarded the playful jest,
And told her 'twas his heart,
Which he had thrown upon her breast,
Its passions to impart.
Her modest cheek a blush confessed
She says, 'Tis no decoy;
Dear Sir, it found a warmer nest,
And melted with the joy.

London, Nov. 26.—There is a singular custom in the Island of Portland, near Weymouth, which, although a fact, is very little known among us. The young men and women of that Island are allowed to cohabit previous to marriage, but should no offspring be the consequence it is deemed a hint from Providence that the young folks shall not marry, and the parties separate forever. Should, on the contrary a child be the consequence of this cohabitation, it is considered that Providence sanctions their union, and the parties are bound in holy matrimony. On this little Island, the men are reckoned as fine and robust a race as in the world.

VALUABLE FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.
According to the last Will and Testament of John Higgins, late of Talbot county, deceased.

Will be sold at public sale, on the 6th day of February next, the Dwelling Plantation of the said deceased, (adjoining Abbott's Mill, near the Tappan) containing four hundred and fifty seven and a half acres of land; one half of which is in a high state of cultivation, well enclosed, the residue heavily timbered; a part of the arable land might at a small expense be made valuable meadow. On said farm are a good dwelling house, with every necessary out house requisite for a family. As it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the property, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

The above farm will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, in equal annual instalments, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date. Possession of the property will be given on the first day of January next, with privilege of seed wheat next fall—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by JOHN HIGGINS, THOMAS HIGGINS, adm'rs of John Higgins, deceased
January 14—4

BARK.
THE subscriber will purchase any quantity of BARK, next spring, at the following prices, viz:
For Black and Red Oak Bark, \$6 per cord.
Spanish oak do. \$7 do.
Chestnut oak do. \$8 do.
Delivered at my tan yard. Persons who cannot conveniently peel and deliver their Bark, are informed that I will do it any where within 6 miles of this place, and pay for the hauling of the rails.
JOHN EAGLE.
Hillsborough, Jan. 21—3

A CARD.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he occupies the Red House in Centerville as a TAVERN.
JOHN BROWN,
January 28—3

EASTON ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies.
R. OWEN,
LATE of St John's College, (where he has been employed as an instructor of youth 20 years) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Academy to that airy and spacious house, formerly the Bank—where young Ladies will be received, boarded and educated—Board 140 dollars per annum; exclusive of bed and washing 120 dollars—payable quarterly in advance.

The branches of education taught in this Seminary, (with the aid of his daughters) will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. as per former advertisement, at 5 dollars per quarter; Drawing six dollars; Music 12 dollars per quarter.

Being duly sensible of the important trust reposed in us, we cannot but feel a solicitude to discharge its duties with propriety:—Hence our primary object will be, to exalt the credit and perpetuate the character of this Institution. On this foundation the improvement of our scholars and the promotion of PIETY, for the furtherance of moral conduct, will be attended to with parental regard.
RD. OWEN.
January 28—3

IN CHANCERY, Jan. 1, 1812.
ORDERED That the sale made by Matthew Tighman, trustee for the real estate of John Graham, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 8th day of March next—Provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in the Star, at Easton, before the 8th day of February next.—The report states the amount of the sale to be \$5561 04.
True copy. Test.
NICHOLS BREWER Reg. Cur. Can.
January 21—3

CAUTION.
THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristies, none will be genuine.
THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county.
N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—m

THE SUBSCRIBER
BEGS leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced his TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the new room adjoining the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Rutter, at Denton—where he hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the favors of his former owners, and a share of public patronage.
AARON MOBRAY.
Denton, Jan. 28—3

N. B. I want a couple of Journeymen, if immediate application is made. A. M.

JOURNEYMEN
SHOEMAKERS WANTED.
SEVERAL Journeymen, (Boor and Shoemakers), to whom constant work and good wages will be given, if early application be made to H. & F. Sellers, or to the subscriber.
WILLIAM BURGESS.
High Street, Jan. 21—3q

LIST OF LETTERS
Remitting at the Post Office at George Town, Cross Roads, Jan. 13, 1812

JOHN and JAMES ALLEN, Daniel Bryan, Jas. Bevans, Christina Boyer, Joseph Coleman, Cornelius C. Meggs (2) John Casey, Mrs. P. Dunlevy (2) Thos. Dowlan, Daniel D. King, Rev. H. L. Davis (2) Casey Dallas, Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Forestier, Wm. Gleaves (2) John Herbert, John Hexter, Frederick Holbrook, Wm. Knight, Wm. Keating (2) Lancelot Moffat, Mrs. Meekins, Casparus McGinness, Thos. Nicholson, Eliza Oakes, H. B. Pennington, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Prestat, John Rutter, P. F. Rasin, Spry and Briscoe, James Sewell, Jervis Spencer, Mary Shaw, Edward Sewell, Eliza Thomas, James Turner, Joseph Turner, Arthur Wootley, Banks Wakenan, Simon Wilkes, Joshua Ward, T. Wright, Shadrach Woodland.
January 21—3

SAMUEL HOLMES,
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by Samuel Holmes, & Co. where he has on hand and intends keeping, a good supply of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c. of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
Easton, January 7—m

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE Co. Partnership existing under the Firm of Samuel Holmes, & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.
SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
Easton, January 7—m

NOTICE
Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, THAT, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition Kent county court, at the next session, which will be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.
THOMAS TAYLOR.
Kent county, December 17—3m

The High Bred Capital Racer, and Station, PALAFOX!
WILL stand the ensuing season, at Easton, Head of Wye River, Queen's Town and Centerville, for public service. He is large, remarkably strong and powerful; was sired by the celebrated calender horse Express, upon a high bred Cub mare. The particulars of his pedigree and terms of covering will be made known in due season by the subscriber.
CORBIN LE
January 21—3

IN QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT.
October Term, 1811.
GREENBERRY GRIFFIN, of Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the state of Maryland; and having also given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application, and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court that the said Greenberry Griffin be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, and a paper published in Baltimore called the Sun, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Greenberry Griffin should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy.
JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
January 28—4

NOTICE.
ON application to me during the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District, by the petition in writing of John Jones, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at the November Session, 1805, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto on the terms in the said act and supplements mentioned and prescribed, stating that he is now in actual confinement; and that by reason of sundry misfortunes, he is wholly unable to pay all his just debts; that he is ready and willing and offers to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, either real, personal or mixed, his necessary wearing apparel & bedding excepted—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors as far as he can ascertain there, being by him returned upon oath.—And the said Jones having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he hath resided for the two years next preceding this date within the State of Maryland, and having also passed bond with approved security for his appearance at the next county court, to be held for Talbot county, to answer to the interrogatories and allegation of his creditors—I do therefore hereby order and adjudge that the said Jones be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, and by setting up advertisements at the Court House Door of Talbot county, four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of May Term next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court House, in said County, upon the aforesaid day of May Term, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Jones should not have the benefit of the said acts as prayed. Given under my hand, this 13th day of June, 1811.
RICHARD T. EARLE.
January 14, 1812—4

RUNAWAY NEGROES.
WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 8th instant, as runaways, three negro men, viz: Neg. o Joshua, aged about 50 years, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothes are, a roundabout blue cloth jacket, striped lincey trousers, red waistcoat, and canvas hat—says he belongs to a widow Dent, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. Also—Negro Charles, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 11 inches high; yell w complexion. Has on a full suit of plaid country made cotton cloth, and wool hat—says he belongs to Joseph Callison, of the same county. Also—Negro Uriah, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a dark brown cloth jacket and trousers, and wool hat—says he belongs to Job Smith, of the same county, and that he is by trade a blacksmith.—The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; or otherwise they will, after the expiration of sixty days, be advertised and sold for their prison fees, agreeable to law.
JOHN NEWTON, Sheriff of Dorchester county, Md.
January 28—3

The Editors of the American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, in Baltimore, and the National Intelligencer, in Washington, will insert the above advertisement three times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office.

MARYLAND,
Worcester County, to wit:
ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charlotte Greer, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property, and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them, being annexed to her petition, and the said Charlotte Greer having satisfied me by competent testimony that she has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this her application, and the sheriff of Worcester county court having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt and for no other cause whatever, and the said Charlotte Greer having given sufficient security for her personal appearance at Worcester county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against her by her creditors.—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charlotte Greer be discharged from her imprisonment, and that she, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns at Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to her creditors to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said first Saturday in May term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charlotte Greer should not have the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th September, 1811.
JAMES B. ROBINS.
January 14, 1812—3m

MAIL STAGE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, September 10—m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN out of the neighbourhood of the subscriber, living in the township of Newgarden, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 2d instant, a dark brown or black HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, with the fore shoes too new, about 10 years old, a small star in his forehead and some white on one hind foot, carries well, and in good order—Also was stolen at same time, an oldish saddle without a cloth, and about a half worn curb bridle. Whoever secures said horse and bridle so that he be brought to justice, and I get the horse, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only.
WILLIAM CHANDLER.
1st mo. 11—m

N. B. Any information of the above horse from the neighboring counties addressed to Josiah Taggart, in Easton, or Benjamin Chandler, near it, will receive due attention.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, a negro George, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in.—He is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Parnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him again, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county. JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Wainman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears.—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calfskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland. CYRUS BELL.
December 31—6m

BLANK BOOKS,
School Books and Writing Paper, well assorted,
For sale at the Star Office.



TERMS OF THE STAR—Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES. December 17, 1811.

[MR. GILES SPEECH CONCLUDED.]

In making this comparative estimate, he was willing, in these degenerate days, to give two, nay three for one, over the population of 1775 & 1776; & it would appear that the committee had not drawn upon the existing population beyond moderation. With a double, nay threefold population; with more than quadrupled pecuniary resources; with a capacity for furnishing munitions of war above one hundred fold, the committee proposed to draw upon the existing population for 35,000 regular troops in the whole. In 1776, there were actually in the field and paid, 46,891 regular troops, exclusive of militia. Great Britain, with a population of but little more than double that of the United States; laboring too under a debt of more than seven hundred millions of pounds sterling, has, at this time, in her land and naval service, perhaps 300,000 men; yet an alarm seems to be produced here by a proposition to call into the service of the United States, thirty five thousand men. This too repelling the aggressions of the Great Britain we encountered in 1775 & 1776; and for the same cause. Yes, sir, it is as much a question of independence now, as it was then. It was then a question, whether G. Britain should impose a tax of three pence per pound on Tea, when in our colonial state? It is now a question whether Great Britain shall regulate by force the whole of our commerce, in contempt and violation of the laws of nations, when we effect to be an independent state? If, sir, our fathers had condescended to calculate the costs of a tax of three pence on a pound of Tea, compared with the costs of the war for achieving our independence, as some of their sons are now doing with respect to the value of our commerce submitted to the regulation of G. Britain, we should not now have it in our power to degrade their memories, by the profligate abandonment of the independence achieved for us by the profusion of their blood and treasure. And what, sir, be come of the 46,891 men raised to oppose Great Britain in 1776? We know they were often compelled to fly before superior British forces, and by the waste of the war and short enlistments, were reduced in 1783, to 13,476. Yet we seem now to be willing to fall into this same fatal error—And for what? and from what cause? From groundless and visionary fears of the possible influence of regular troops upon our liberties. But sir, these fears come too late. They should have come upon us long ago.—It is too late to say we are more afraid of the means of annoyance, than the enemy to be annoyed. We ought to have submitted long ago. We have now taken the ground of resistance, and cannot recede! He hoped that the considerations urged the other day upon this subject, were sufficient to demonstrate the fallacy of these alarms, and their unfortunate tendency in relation to the public warfare in the present state of our affairs. Upon these views of the whole subject, he trusted that the Senate would concur with the committee in opinion that the number of men recommended, is not too great for the purposes of the government; nor beyond the convenient abilities of the U. S.

Mr. G. said, he would now proceed to the tenderest point of this discussion—the decrepitude of the Treasury Department. Mr. G. said, he did not think this the true standard of estimating the national resources, nor energies; nor for estimating the means necessary for repelling aggressions upon our national rights; nor is it the one recommended in the President's responsible message. But the honorable mover had said, it demanded and ought to receive our first attention. He complained too, that Mr. G. had said the objects at stake were too great for counting the costs. Mr. G. said, this was not precisely the view he had before presented of this part of the subject. The opinion he expressed, was that there would be an economy in furnishing means sufficient to effect your objects; that the costs could not be deemed excessive, which would ensure success; but if you dealt out your means so sparingly as to fail of your object, it would then become prodigal waste and profusion of economy. To this opinion, he still adhered; and he thought that never was an occasion, where the remark would apply with more force and propriety, than at present. The gentlemen who express so much concern for the Treasury Department tell us, that the gentleman at the head of that Department possesses the most splendid

financial talents, &c. Mr. G. said, he hoped he did; and he was not disposed to detract aught from this impression; but he could not help remarking, that he should feel more confidence in that gentleman's financial reputation, if it were founded more on facts, and less on rumour and anticipation. The honorable Secretary's financial reputation was made to his hands by others. He has had little or no share in it. He has annually given us the most lucid views of the amount and manner of revenue received at the Treasury, which was provided by others, & the manner in which it has been distributed for the purposes of the government. But this is no difficult task, & is no evidence of financial skill; which he understood to consist in the faculty of getting the most money into the Treasury; with the least inconvenience to the contributors. He was not disposed, however, to complain of this inactivity on the part of the honorable Secretary; because the government had never called upon him for greater exertions, and perhaps had no occasion to have made such a call, until about three years ago. But, sir, what does this gentleman tell us, upon whose splendid financial talents we all rely? That the national resources are equal to all the national exigencies. In his last report, he says, in substance, there can be no doubt of the ability and the will of the nation to furnish all the necessary supplies. If, then, reliance can be placed on his splendid financial talents; only give them scope for action; apply them to the national ability and will; let them perform the simple task of pointing to the true *modus operandi*; and what reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to doubt of the abundance of the Treasury supplies?—Now, the honorable Secretary has had no scope for the demonstration of his splendid financial talents. Of all the revenues receivable at the Treasury, he knew of but one fund for which we are indebted to the suggestion of that gentleman. That is what is called the Mediterranean Fund; and that is annually presented to us in a very awkward and crooked form. But against this may be placed the repeal of the salt tax; one of the most improvident measures ever adopted by this, or any other government. He presumed the Secretary at least yielded his assent to that measure.—Mr. G. said, he was extremely opposed to this measure at the time of its adoption; had twice reported against it, as the chairman of the committee, to whom the subject was referred; and he believed, it was twice rejected by the honorable body.—His single vote, he believed, turned the scale.—He should have persevered in his opposition, notwithstanding the popular cry raised at the time; but he yielded at length to an imposing claim urged on him by many members of the House of Representatives—that the House of Representatives was peculiarly entrusted by the constitution with the power of raising revenue; and it could hardly be considered as correct in a single individual of the other branch of the legislature to put his veto to a measure in relation to revenue which was recommended by so large a majority of that branch, whose direction all subjects of revenue, were entrusted in a peculiar manner.—To this claim, and the very high respect he entertained for the House of Representatives, he yielded a reluctant consent, upon condition that the repeal should be postponed until one month after the meeting of the next session of Congress; & that the House of Representatives would again review and consider the subject. The month elapsed without re-enacting the law, and the tax ceased. Mr. G. said, he never gave a vote more against the convictions of his own judgment than he did on that occasion, altho' the motive was one which he conceived ought to exempt him from censure. If gentlemen will now multiply the product of that tax, by the number of years since it was taken off, they would find, it would have produced all the sums which have since been called for by loans, provided no greater expenditures had been incurred by the government than have taken place. Besides, the diminution of Treasury funds, it has had the most baneful influence upon the salt works, which had been established under its protection, and which would, under the influence of the same protection, in a very short time, have rendered us independent of foreign nations for the supply of this article of the first necessity. He was not disposed, however, on these accounts, to distrust the splendid financial talents of the honorable Secretary; although candour compelled him to acknowledge, that he should feel more confidence in them, if it were not for the unwillingness evidently manifested by that gentleman himself, during the last three years, in affording their usefulness to the government, in times which imperiously demanded their full and prompt exertions.

Mr. G. said the recession of the treasury department, from the trying difficulties of the nation during that period, must be evident to every impartial observer; and he believed he was acquainted with circumstances, which amounted to a knowledge, that all the measures which have dishonored the nation during the same time, are, in a great degree, attributable to the indisposition of the late and present administrations to press on the treasury department, and to disturb the popularity and repose of the gentleman at the head of it. That the inexecution of the embargo, is properly attributable to that cause, he had no doubt; and notwithstanding all the clamour upon that subject, its inexecution produced its repeal. The executive refused to incur the expense, and accept the means necessary for its effectual execution, which, he believed, would have been readily and zealously granted by congress upon the executive request, at any moment. When we were driven from that measure by the inexecution of the law, this honorable body proposed a substitute, in his judgment, infinitely better calculated to retrieve the honour and promote the interests of the nation, than the embargo itself. It was done too against the known and anxious opposition of the executive, acting, he believed, under the same unfortunate influence. This measure consisted in presenting to the aggressing belligerents an impartial & honorable proposition for accommodation; and in the event of its rejection, to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the refusing nation. This measure was so strongly and obviously recommended by the peculiar circumstances under which we were coercively placed by both the belligerents, that he was astonished at the anxious opposition it received; and to the success of that opposition, after the embargo was abandoned, may clearly be traced all our present sufferings and degradations. Both the belligerents had determined that we should be no longer neutral; and had adopted the most injurious measures in relation to us, to coerce us into war; each urging us to war against the enemy. What was the proper and manly reply to these aggressing nations? Here is a proposition of accommodation to each of you; if either accepts, we pledge ourselves to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the other, if refusing the accommodation. This was the very situation in which each wished to place us against its enemy; and of course both would probably have accepted the proposition; one or other certainly would—and if the acceptance of one before the other, would have produced a state of hostilities against the other, it would have been of very short continuance;—because neither of them would find any interest in a war against us; and each wished us to take a part in the war, not against itself, but against its enemy;—and perhaps the accommodation would not be the less durable for having been sealed with blood. This measure was not opposed upon its intrinsic merits nor demerits; but it was required to be backed with other measures of preparation and expense; and hence the real cause of its failure. The practical understanding of the rejection of this measure, both at home and abroad, was submission to the belligerent aggressions; or, in other words, notwithstanding all our previous patriotic speeches and resolutions, we were determined not to resist by force. And what has been the result of this conviction on the part of the belligerents, of submission on our part?—Great Britain immediately disavowed an arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, under the influence of instructions given under a contrary conviction; a conviction produced by the measures of this body, and by a report made by a gentleman, then a member of the house of representatives, and whom I now see with pleasure on this floor, and a resolution adopted in consequence of that report. This resolution declared our determination to resist the belligerent aggressions, with only two dissentient votes. The measures of this house, without any declaration, were calculated to produce the same conviction. In this state of things Mr. Erskine received his instructions, and a satisfactory arrangement with G. Britain was the consequence; but the moment Great Britain found we had receded from our own ground, and falsified our professions, she disavowed the arrangement, and now perseveres in hostile inflexibility. How did France act, upon being apprised of this improvident and fatal recession? Her emperor immediately seized and confiscated all your property within his controul; his minister officially told us, that he would have expected something more from a Jamaica Assembly! It is not to be presumed that G. Britain and France acted in concert upon this unfortunate occasion; and therefore the analogous conduct of each, must be proof positive of the practical understanding and effect

of our deprecatd recession. It was a declaration of submission, as far as submission consists in refusing resistance by force. The government terms now sensible of this fatal error, and is determined to retrieve it; but, he was sorry to observe, with measures as inefficient upon the principle of resistance by force, as were commercial restrictions, in a substitution of that principle. And when we look for the causes of this deplorable inefficiency, they resolve themselves, as heretofore, into tenderness for the Treasury Department, &c.

Mr. Giles said, that whilst upon this most unpleasant part of the subject, he wished to be indulged in a few observations upon the state of our public debt; because this subject, in the hands of a skilful financier, had been the most efficient weapon for beating down all the measures, which he believed, were best calculated to support the character and promote the interests of this country. Mr. G. said, it had always given him pleasure to see that debt in a rapid state of reduction, and he had at all times given his aid to facilitate that object. We had, however, experienced the effects of a debt, of above 80,000,000 of dollars, now reduced to perhaps 40,000,000 of dollars; yet this difference of the amount of debt had never been felt by society. It had produced no sensible effect upon the common intercourse amongst men in their pecuniary affairs. He asked every gentleman to reflect & recollect, whether in his pecuniary arrangements, he ever took into his calculations the present, compared with the former state of the public debt?—For his part, he said, he should never have known of the reduction of the debt, but for the annual treasury report.—The reason why a debt of eight millions of dollars is not felt in the U. States, is, that the amount is so entirely within their ability. Now, sir, is it not infinitely better to restore the debt to its former amount or more, when we know

(Continued in last page.)

(Mr. Gallatin's Report continued.)

The sum of 3,000,000 will not, considering the increase of population, be a much greater direct tax, than that of 2,000,000 voted in the year 1798. To this permit me to add another view of the subject:

The direct taxes laid by the several states, during the last years of the revolutionary war, were generally more heavy than could be paid with convenience. But during the years 1788 to 1789 an annual direct tax of more than \$200,000 [\$205,189] was raised in Pennsylvania, which was not oppressive, and was paid with great punctuality. The increase of population of that state, between the years 1787 and 1812, is in the ratio of about 4 to 9. A tax of \$450,000 payable in the year 1813 is not higher in proportion to population alone, and without regard even to the still greater increase of wealth and of circulating medium, than a tax of \$200,000 was in the year 1787. But the quota of Pennsylvania, on a tax of \$3,000,000, will, counting Orleans a state, hardly exceed \$365,000. The proposed tax will therefore, so far as relates to Pennsylvania, be near 20 per cent lighter, in proportion to the respective population, than that paid during the year 1785 to 1789.

The mode of apportionment, prescribed by the constitution, operates with perhaps as much equality as is practicable, in relation to states not materially differing in wealth and situation. It may, therefore, be inferred, that a direct tax which is not greater than Pennsylvania can pay with facility, will not press heavily upon any of the other Atlantic states. It is only in reference to the western states, that the constitutional rule of apportionment, according to the respective number of inhabitants in each state, may be supposed to be unequal. Being at a greater distance from a market, and having on account of the recent date of their settlements, less accumulated capital, it is certainly true, that they cannot, in proportion to their population, pay as much, or with the same facility, as the Atlantic states. Two considerations will, however, much diminish the weight, if they do not altogether obviate that objection:

1. Of the articles actually consumed in the western states, there are two of general consumption, on which duties are laid, or proposed to be laid, and on which being articles produced in those states, they will pay nothing or less than the Atlantic states. On salt, they will pay nothing, as the whole quantity consumed there is of domestic origin; and this observation affords an argument in favour of the restoration of the duty on that article, since it will tend to equalize the operation of the direct tax. A considerable part of the sugar those states consume, nearly 7,000,000 of pounds, is also the produce of the maple, and pays no duty. And in time of war, it is probable, that the residue of their consumption will, in a great degree, consist of New Orleans sugar, also duty free.

2. A considerable portion of the direct taxes in those states, is laid on lands owned

by persons residing in other states, and will not fall on the inhabitants. It appears by a late official statement, that more than two thirds of the land tax of the state of Ohio, are raised on lands owned by non residents. The portion of the quota of that state, on the United States' direct tax, which will be payable by its inhabitants, will, for that reason alone, be reduced to one third part of the nominal amount of such quota. And altho' the proportion may not be the same in the other western states, it is well known, that a similar result, though not perhaps to the same extent, will take place in all.

From every view which has been taken of the subject, it satisfactorily appears, that the proposed amount of 3,000,000 is moderate, and cannot be productive of any real inconvenience provided that the objects on which the tax shall be assessed be properly selected.

A direct tax may be assessed either on the whole amount of the property or income of the people, or on certain specific objects selected for that purpose. The first mode may, on abstract principles, be considered as most correct; and a tax laid, in case of selection, on the same articles in all the states, as was done in the direct tax of 1798, it recommended by its uniformity, and supported by respectable authority. It is nevertheless believed, that the systems of taxation respectively adopted by the several states, matured, modified and improved, as they have been by long experience, will generally be found to be best adapted to the local situation and circumstances of each state; and they are certainly most congenial with the feelings and habits of the people. It is therefore proposed, that the direct tax should be laid and assessed in each state, upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the state are laid and assessed.

The attempt made under the former direct tax of the United States to equalise the tax, by authorising a board of commissioners, in each state, to correct the valuations made by the local assessors, was attended with considerable expense, and productive of great delay. In order to obviate this inconvenience, it is proposed that the quota assigned to each state, according to the rule prescribed by the constitution, should be apportioned by law amongst the several counties, towns, or other subdivisions of each state, adopting in each state, where a state tax is now levied, the apportionment of the state tax, whether that be an absolute quota fixed by a previous state law on the county or town, or whether it be only the amount which shall appear to have been last laid on such county by the operation of the general state laws imposing a direct tax; making the apportionment in the states where no state tax is now levied, according to the best information and materials which can be obtained; and authorising the state respectively to alter the apportionment thus made by law, at any time previous to the day fixed by law for assessing the U. States' tax on individuals. The whole process, of assessment will thereby be reduced to that of assessing the quota or each county town, or other subdivision, on the lands and inhabitants of such subdivision. It will be as simple, and may be effected as promptly, and with as little expense, as the assessment of a county tax: and, the objects of taxation being the same, it may be still more facilitated by authorising an adoption of the state assessment on individuals, whether it can be obtained from the proper authority.

With respect to indirect taxes, it does not appear necessary to resort to any other than those which had been formerly levied by the U. States. As they were in operation during several years, their defects, and the modifications and improvements of which they are susceptible, are better understood, than new taxes could be. With some alterations, they may produce the amount now wanted: and it does not appear, that any other equally productive could be substituted with any real advantage. The gross amount of those taxes in the year 1801, was near one million of dollars. They would, according to the increase of population, and without any augmentation in their rate, yield now near 1,400,000 dollars. An average increase of about 50 per cent in the rate, would produce the intended gross amount of two millions. But it is believed, that that rate ought not to be the same in all those taxes, and that some are susceptible of greater augmentation or extension than others.

1. Duties on domestic spirits distilled.

There is not any more eligible object of taxation than ardent spirits; but the mode of taxation is liable to strong objections, particularly with respect to persons who are not professional manufacturers, and who only occasionally distill the produce of their farms. It is therefore proposed, that the duties on the quantity of spirits distilled, should be levied only on spirits distilled from foreign materials, at the rate of ten cents per gallon distilled; and on other distilleries employing stills, the aggregate of which shall contain more than four hundred gallons, at the rate of three cents per gallon distilled; and instead of a duty on the spirits, or of licenses in proportion to the time employed, all other distillers should only pay an annual tax of five dollars for each still solely employed in the distillation of fruit, and of fifteen dollars for each still otherwise employed. This tax may also, still without reference to time, be made to vary according to the size of the stills. At those rates, this class of duties is estimated to produce at most, 400,000 dollars; and it is intended in that case, that another duty should be levied on the same article, in the shape of licenses to retailers. By the adoption of that mode, the expenses of collection will be considerably diminished, penalties for not entering stills will be unnecessary, and they will be confined with respect to country stills, to the case of clandestine distilling without paying the tax.

2. Duties on refined sugar. A duty double of that heretofore laid, viz. at the rate of four cents per pound, is estimated to produce 200,000 dollars. The drawback both of that duty, and of that on the importation of the raw material, to be allowed.

3. Licenses to retailers. These are believed to be susceptible of considerable and very proper augmentation and extension. The following rates are estimated to produce 700,000 dollars:

For a license to retail wines,	\$ 20
do do spirits generally,	20
do do domestic spirits only,	15
do do any other species of foreign merchandise,	10

Tavern keepers licensed under the authority of any state, and not living in any city, town, village or within five miles thereof, to be excepted. Every other person who sells wines, foreign spirits or foreign merchandise, otherwise than in the vessel or package of importation, or in the case of dry goods, otherwise than by the piece, and every person who sells domestic spirits in less quantity than thirty gallons, to be considered as a retailer.

4. Duties on sales at auction. These confined to the sales of articles of foreign produce or manufacture, & at the same rate as heretofore, may produce about 50,000 dollars.

5. Duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons. Those duties, adding at the rate of fifty per cent. on the duties formerly raised, are estimated to produce 150,000 dollars.

6. Stamp duties. An association of ideas which connects those duties with the attempt of Great Britain to tax America, and which might with equal propriety attach odium to the duty on the importation of tea, has rendered their name in some degree unpopular. The great extension of post roads, and the facility of distribution, have however, removed the most substantial objection to which they were liable. They do not appear to be more inconvenient than any other, being only a commission on the sale and the cost of paper and stamping. At the same rate as heretofore, with the exception of bank notes, in which an increase appears proper (with an option to the bank to pay 1-20 part of their dividends in lieu thereof,) they are estimated to produce 500,000 dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

Direct tax, gross amount,	\$3,000,000
Duties on spirits, and licenses to distillers, gross amount,	\$400,000
Refined sugar, gross amount,	200,000
Retailers' licenses, do,	700,000
Sales at auction, do,	50,000
Duties on carriages, do,	150,000
Stamp duties, do,	500,000
	2,000,000
Total gross amount,	\$5,000,000
Deduct expenses of assessment and collection and losses, estimated at 15 per cent.	750,000
Net amount estimated for 1814,	\$4,250,000
But are not estimated to yield in 1813, more than	3,600,000

Most of the internal taxes have been estimated at their maximum; but it is hoped that any defalcation from the es-

timated amount, will be compensated by a diminution in the expenses of collection, which have also been computed at the highest rate.

For the superintendence of those taxes, both direct and indirect, it appears indispensable that the office of commissioner of the revenue should be re-established. For their collection, the former offices of supervisor and inspector, are believed to have been unnecessary and injurious links in the system, and that the expense will be diminished, & the collection & accountability better secured, by the division of the states into convenient collection districts, and by appointment of a collector to each district, who will pay into the Treasury, and be immediately accountable to that department in the same manner as the collectors of customs. This arrangement, the greater amount to be collected, and the simplification in the objects and mode of taxation will, it is hoped, reduce in a short time, the expenses of collection of the indirect taxes to 7-12 instead of 13 per cent. which they formerly cost, when brought to their highest degree of improvement. In estimating the charges on the direct tax at 14 per cent. 5 per cent. have been allowed for the assessment, 5 per cent. for the collection and 4 per cent. for losses. This last item is principally on account of losses on unseated lands, and on some remote districts of country, and is not susceptible of much reduction. That for assessment may be lessened in those states where the objects of taxation do not require an annual valuation, or where the state or county assessments may be used. The expense of collection proper may be also in some degree lessened in cities & populous districts, and by uniting it with that of the internal taxes. It is, however, necessary that the compensation of the collectors be sufficient to command the services of men properly qualified, and in every respect worthy of the trust.

In performing the ungracious task of pointing out new objects of taxation, those have been submitted which appeared sufficiently productive, & least oppressive. The objection to which each, including the increase of duties on importations, is liable, have not been stated, not because I was insensible of them, but because no substitute of any importance was perceived, which was not still more objectionable. Every tax being in some degree an evil, is therefore liable to some objection; and every one taken singly, may for that reason be easily combated. But if the necessity of an additional revenue be admitted, the objections afford no argument why the tax proposed, should be rejected, unless another less inconvenient be substituted. The necessity of such an addition to the revenue, has in the course of this letter been strongly urged, because it was strongly felt; but with respect to the taxes proposed, the selection is submitted with diffidence, and it will be highly gratifying that some more eligible may be devised.

The last enquiry of the committee relates principally to the terms on which loans amounting to at least ten millions of dollars per annum, may be obtained, and to the plan proper to be adopted for the reimbursement of such loans.

The terms on which annual loans to that amount may be obtained, can be ascertained only by experiment. Government has never since its organization, obtained considerable loans within the U. States, at the rate of six per cent. a year, except from the Bank of the U. States; and these on a capital of ten millions, never amounted to seven millions in the whole. In proportion to the amount wanted for the service of the year, and to the increase of stock of the public debt at market, the terms must naturally become less favorable. It must also be recollected, that in addition to the sum wanted to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war, an annual loan equal to the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, prescribed by law, will also be required. This, together with the reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock, amounting to 565,000 dollars, will for this year amount, as has been stated in the annual report to 2,135,000 dollars. As the interest on the existing debt is included in the "current expenses," the loan necessary for the reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks will, for each subsequent year, amount only to 1,570,000 dollars. The loans for those sums, will indeed create no addition to the amount of the debt, but will nevertheless, increase the total sum to be annually borrowed. It must also be observed, that if the price of stocks shall sink below par, the commissioners of the sinking fund are bound, by the existing laws, to apply the residue of the annual appropriation of eight millions a year to the purchase of stock; & that residue will this year amount to 3,640,000 dollars, which in that case must also be borrowed. It is a view of those several considerations, which has created an apprehension that, loans of such large amount might not perhaps

be obtained on as favourable terms as under other circumstances of a national Bank, had been formerly anticipated. The same view of the subject has most forcibly impressed a conviction of the necessity of an additional revenue. For if further loans be also resorted to for defraying the ordinary expenses & the interest, they must, if at all practicable, be obtained on the most ruinous terms. Excluding that idea, and embracing only the loans which are absolute necessities, it appears to be more prudent not to limit the rate of interest by law. A discretionary power in that respect is, far as relates to the executive, altogether ineligible; but is preferable to the risk of leaving the public service unprovided for. It is also for the same reason, requisite that the loans may be made irredemable for a term not less than ten years.

In a former communication to the Committee of Ways and Means, it was suggested that "treasury notes," bearing interest, might to a certain extent, be issued, & to that extent diminish the amount to be directly borrowed. The advantage they would have would result from their becoming a part of the circulating medium, and taking, to a certain degree, the place of bank notes. It is evident, however, that for the same reason the issue must be moderate & never exceed the amount which may circulate without depreciation.

The loans necessary for the present year, are 1st. A sum equal to that which may, during the year, be reimbursed on account of the principal of the debt. 2dly. The amount of expenses which have been or may be authorised by Congress and are not included in the annual estimates.

The first sum will certainly amount to 2,135,000 dollars, and may be greater if the stock should sink below par.

The second sum cannot yet be stated, since the extent of the expenses which may be authorised is not yet ascertained, and as the estimates for the additional army, already authorised, have not been received by the Treasury Department.

The deficit of 1,200,000 dollars (on the peace establishment) is not included as absolutely necessary, although its payment will, as stated in the annual report, leave in the treasury a smaller balance than, under existing circumstances, is eligible.

It may be proper to repeat that so long as the public credit is preserved and a sufficient revenue is provided, no doubts are entertained of the possibility of procuring, on loan, the sums wanted to defray the extraordinary expenses of a war; and that the apprehensions expressed relate solely to the terms of the loans, to the rate of interest at which they can be obtained.

The reimbursement of the navy debt which may be created, must ultimately depend on the respective revenue and expenditure of the U. States after the restoration of peace. No artificial provisions, no appropriations of investments of particular funds in certain persons, no nominal sinking funds however constructed, will ever reduce a public debt, unless the net annual revenue shall exceed the aggregate of the annual expenses, including the interest on the debt. Those who create the debt can only estimate what the peace revenue and expenditure will be, and presume that the supposed surplus will be faithfully and perseveringly applied to the payment of the principal.

The current or peace expenses have been estimated at nine millions of dollars. Supposing the debt contracted during the war not to exceed fifty millions, and its annual interest to amount to three millions, the aggregate of the peace expenditure would be no more than twelve millions. And as the peace revenue of the United States may at the existing rate of duties be fairly estimated at fifteen millions, there would remain from the first outset a surplus of three millions of dollars, applicable to the redemption of the debt. So far therefore as can be now foreseen, there is the strongest reason to believe that the debt thus contracted will be discharged with facility and as speedily as the terms of the loans will permit. Nor does any other plan in that respect appear necessary to extend the application of the annual appropriation of eight millions, and which is amply sufficient for that purpose, to the payment of interest and reimbursement of the principal of the new debt. No doubt can be entertained of that mode being sufficiently efficacious, since by that plan alone forty six millions of the public debt have been reimbursed during the last eleven years. If the national revenue exceeds the national expense, a simple appropriation for the payment of the principal of the debt, and co-extensive with the object, is sufficient, and will infallibly extinguish the debt. If the expense exceeds the revenue, the appropriation of any specific sum, and the investment of the interest extinguished, or of any other fund, will prove altogether nugatory; and the national debt will notwithstanding that appropriation, be annually increased by an amount equal to the deficit in the revenue.

The annual interest on the existing debt amounts to	\$ 2,220,000
And estimating the interest on the new debt at	3,000,000
The sum which on the annual appropriation of 8 millions, would, at the restoration of peace, be applicable to the payment of principal, is	2,780,000
	8,000,000

A sum somewhat less than the presumed surplus of three millions, as above stated, and which will be nearly sufficient to reimburse before the year 1833 the whole existing debt of the U. States, with the exception of the three per cent. stock. The loans contracted during the war being made irredemable for at least ten years, the first reimbursement would fall on that year; and the whole of the appropriation of eight millions after deducting 465,000 dollars for the interest of the three per cent. stock, would thenceforth be applicable to the payment of the interest and principal of the new debt. The precise period of final extinguishment, and the precise amount of annual payments will depend on the terms of the loans and on the number of years for which it may be necessary to make each loan irredemable. But this sketch is sufficient to show—1st. That no inconvenience will arise in making the loans irredemable for ten years, since there is not much probability that they could be sooner discharged.—2dly. That the appropriation of eight millions will be sufficient for their final reimbursement.—3dly. That that reimbursement, and that of the debt of the United States, (the three per cent. stock excepted,) will probably be effected within fifteen years after the restoration of peace. It must always be remembered that these estimates are predicated on the supposition that an additional revenue to the amount already stated will be provided, and that the increase of debt, during the war, will not exceed fifty millions.

In answering the enquiries of the committee on subjects so intimately connected with the most important questions of national concern, it became an imperative duty to represent every circumstance precisely as it was or appeared to be, and without exaggerating or disguising any of the difficulties which must be encountered. To understand these to their full extent will afford the best means of overcoming them—and there is none which appears insurmountable or even discouraging.—What appears to be of vital importance is, that the crisis should at once be met by the adoption of efficient measures, which will with certainty provide means commensurate with the expense, and by preserving unimpaired, instead of abusing, that public credit on which the public resources so eminently depend, will enable the United States to persevere in the contest, until an honourable peace shall have been obtained.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
ALBERT GALLATIN.
Memorable Ezekiel Bacon,
Chairman Com. of Ways and Means.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 3.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.
Late last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship *Amiable Matilda*, Hague, in 42 days from London.

By this arrival London papers to Dec. 12th have been received. The price of bread had considerably advanced. The orders in council occasioned considerable murmuring—Troops were daily sailing for Lisbon. The United States frigate *Constitution* sailed from Cowes December 21, for France, thence to proceed home. The brig *Female*, of Baltimore, for France, was sent into England, Dec. 5.

It will be seen that the official account of the surrender of Bavaria to British arms, has been received in England. Bonaparte has at length been deprived of his last remaining foothold in the East Indies.

Sweden, if we can rely on these papers, is now, or soon will be, at peace with England, and at war with Denmark.

Peace between Russia and Turkey was confidently spoken of.

Lord Melville is to be the new Governor General of the India.

Col. Burr was in London on the 19th Dec. in cog. and was to embark in the ship *Jane*, for the United States, in a few days.

The British ship of war *Saldanha*, of 36 guns, capt. Pakenham, was lost off Cork the 3d Dec. and all on board perished. The Talbot sloop was lost at the same time.

Mr. Shaw, an American gentleman, left London the 13th Dec. for Paris, with despatches fr. Mr. Russell for J. Barlow.

LONDON, DEC. 6.
Letters from Dublin announce that great disturbances continue in the county Down, it is said that the rebels have taken a most diabolical oath of a nature so atrocious that we almost hesitate to credit it.

December 7.
It appears from the Mexican Gazette, which we have received, that a conspiracy was formed last summer to overthrow the government; it was, however, detected, and the conspirators were arrested and brought to trial.

Yesterday's report from Windsor, like most of those that have reached town, was, that there is no alteration in the state either of his majesty's bodily health or mental affliction.

December 12.
We have intelligence from Copenhagen, that Mr. Erving, special minister from the U. States at that court, has at length received an answer to his remonstrance against the condemnation before the tribunals of Paris of American vessels brought into Danish ports. He is informed, that the Danish Admiralty Courts have no jurisdiction over the vessels in question, as they were captured beyond the limits of the Danish waters, or at a distance of more than four miles from the coast.

December 13.
A messenger arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday morning, with despatches to Mr. Foster, our minister in America. He went on board the Mullett schooner, which sailed with him at 12 o'clock the same day.

VILNA, DEC. 14.
Mr. Snow left town yesterday, with despatches from Mr. Russell, the American Charge d'Affaires, for Joel Barlow, at Paris.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 4.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The sch'r *Valona*, Cock, 41 days from Bordeaux, arrived at Annapolis. By this arrival, newspapers and letters to the 20th Dec. have been received, for the use of which the Editor of the Federal Gazette is indebted to the politeness of several mercantile friends.

The French papers contain extracts from London papers to the 6th Dec. inclusive, two days later than the New York accounts—but no English news. The French Editors published our Presidents message at full length, without comment.

The arrival of such a Minister as Joel Barlow continued to afford pleasure in France; but we are unable to discover that anything had been effected, or even hinted at, in the way of negotiation with him, since his flattering reception.

No army news of importance. The French claim some advantages from partial engagements, in the East of Spain, under Suchet, and subsequent to the fall of Sagunta. The Prussian army is reduced to the peace establishment.—There continued a suspension of hostilities between the Turks and Russians; but the latter demanded terms which the Turks would not concede, and active hostilities were expected to recommence. Some failures in Vienna are spoken of by the Journals are resulting from Hazardous speculations—but what in they do not mention.

Capt. Cook, has despatches. Markets good, Flour (at 55 to 60 franks) and Rice in demand. Public opinion, as far as could be ascertained in France, favourable to America.

State of Ohio.—The following resolutions, prefaced by an appropriate preamble, have been adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, & copies laid before Congress:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we will, at the call of our country, rally round the standard of freedom. We will suffer every hardship—submit to every privation, in support of our country's rights and honor. Though we love peace, and invoke its blessings, yet we will not shrink from the dangers of war. In behalf of our constituents, we pledge ourselves, that our government will receive from them a prompt and efficient support: Relying, constantly, on the interposing protection of Heaven, we will meet, with firmness, every event.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to forward to the President & Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, & to our Representatives therein, one certified copy, each, of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions.

A proposition is before the Legislature of Virginia, which will probably be agreed to, to increase the capital of the State Bank \$1,500,000, with the privilege to the stockholders of an additional increase of 500,000 dollars, whenever in the opinion it can be profitably used.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, on Saturday last, from Bermuda, in 14 days, H. B. M's sloop *Emulous*, with despatches, and for Mr. Morrier, who has been named one of the commissioners for settling the disputes between Spain and her colonies.

Editor.



EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING,
FEBRUARY 11, 1812.

SMALL POX.

We are informed that this most destructive and contagious disease is in different parts of the county—the citizens generally are solemnly warned to be speedy in having their families vaccinated, which is both a simple and sure preventative.

Washington City, February 1.

The bill authorizing the acceptance by the Executive of the services of a corps of volunteers, was yesterday passed its third reading in the Senate; having received only one material amendment, viz. a reduction of the appropriation to contain from three millions to one.

In the House of Representatives the two past days have been occupied in the discussion of the bill for the classification and arming of the militia of the United States. A motion to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to defeat it, has been negatived by a considerable majority, as also was a motion to amend the bill so as to place the arms to be provided in pursuance of the bill at the disposal of the States, instead of at once placing them in the hands of the militia.

The bill for classifying and arming the militia of the United States is yet before the House of Representatives.

The ordinary appropriation bill has passed the House of Representatives, and has passed to a second reading in the Senate.

GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN, late Secretary of War, now Collector of the Port of Boston, has been appointed by the President of the United States and Senate a Major General in the Army of the United States. This appointment places that gentleman at the head of the Army of the United States.

Not. Int. of Jan. 28.

The President of the U. States is as resolute in resisting the wrongs of Great Britain as any man in the nation. He makes no secret of his dispositions in this respect. We know, that in the spirit of frankness which is due to the occasion, he expresses, on all occasions, his resolution to maintain the rights of his country.

Latest from Montevideo.—Capt. Slater of the ship Pactolus, arrived this morning in 80 days from River Plate. He informs, that a peace had taken place between the Royalists & Revolutionists at Montevideo; but that in the interior of the country hostilities were still carried on. Five thousand troops had been sent from Rio Janeiro to assist the Montevideans; but arrived after the peace had been proclaimed. The Troops demanded compensation for their services, and being denied, they threatened an attack, which was hourly expected to take place when Capt. S. sailed.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Natchez, Mississippi Territory, Jan. 2.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.
Arrived here on Monday last, the Steam boat from Pittsburgh, which had on account of low water been some time detained at the falls of the Ohio; and is destined to run between this place and New-Orleans as a regular trader. She was only 22 hours under way from Pittsburgh to this place, a distance of near two thousand miles.

No very satisfactory account of the shocks of Earthquake, and their effects, which have lately happened, could be expected; that received from the gentlemen on board, is rather more so than we anticipated.

The shake or jar, produced by the powerful operation of the engine, rendered the shocks imperceptible, while the boat was under way. While at anchor five or six shocks were felt, two or three more severe than the rest.—On enquiry at New-Madrid, a small town about 70 miles below the mouth of Ohio, they found that the chimneys of almost all the houses were thrown down, and the inhabitants considerably alarmed. At the little Prairie, thirty miles lower down, they were bro't to by the cries of some of the people, who thought the earth was gradually sinking; but declined to take refuge on board without their friends, whom they wished to collect. Some distance below the little Prairie, the bank of the river had caved in to a considerable extent, and two islands had almost disappeared.

On Monday last an unusual heavy rain commenced about break of day, and continued for several hours, after night, accompanied by lightning and thunder at intervals.—It fell occasionally in violent gusts, especially after night, when there were some very loud peals of thunder.

Died yesterday morning, Mrs. Margaret Thomas, consort of Mr. Richard Thomas, of this county.

Died, at Elkton, on Saturday the 25th ult. WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Elkton.

ATTENTION.

THE "Talbot Patriot Troop" are ordered to parade on SATURDAY, 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at their usual place of meeting in Easton, in complete uniform, with ten blank cartridges; horse and furniture in ample order. The non-commissioned officers will take care to wear their straps on the left shoulder.

Sergeants will be punctual on that day in making returns of all fines collected, and report those who have not paid.

Per order—
WILL. HARRISON, Jun. Lieut.
February 11—2

"Easton Light Infantry Blues."
On the anniversary of so great an event as the Birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON, none of you can doubt the propriety of passing a few hours under arms, in honor of the Virtues and Achievements of that wonderful man. Therefore I confidently expect that you will cheerfully and voluntarily appear on parade, on SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the usual place, in uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, and eight rounds of blank cartridges.

G. W. SMITH, Captain.
N. B. At 12 o'clock on that day, at the Court House, an Eulogium on Washington will be delivered by a member of the Blues.
February 11—2

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday, 26th of February inst. at the late residence of John C. Leonard, late of said county, deceased, near Hillsborough—

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. corn blades and top feller—with a variety of articles, which will be offered. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above six dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, for all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold; and attendance given by—
ELIZABETH LEONARD, Ex'x
WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Ex'x
February 11—3

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Orphans' Court for Kent County, on Wednesday, the 26th instant—

WILL be offered at public sale, and on credit until the first day of August next, a part of the personal estate of Robert Walters, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, consisting of a large and valuable stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, implements of husbandry of every kind, about seven thousand weight of pork, salted and ready for smoking; two fatted cattle now on hoof; corn blades, feller and wheat straw, and a variety of other articles.

The Devises of the landed estate of the said deceased, who are entitled to the rights of pre-emption in the crops growing on the premises, will be pleased to take notice, that they must close their right with the subscriber previous to the day of sale, or the crops will be disposed of on that day as the law directs.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, ex'or of
Robert Walters, late of Q. A. county
February 11—3

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE
By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at New Town 1811—

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, that valuable FARM the property of the late Henry Lowndes, called "White Philips," containing 184½ acres, subject to the incumbrance of a widow's dower, lying on one of the eastern branches of Bollingbrook Creek, and on the county road from Easton to Chancellor's Point—There is some good bottom for meadow, and a great part of the arable land may be improved by ploughing.

SAM'L STEVENS, Jun }
DANIEL MARTIN } Commis-
J. S. GOLDSBOROUGH. } sioners.
February 11—6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Glandon, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, anno domini 1812.

LEVIN RAWLEIGH, Ex'or
of William Glandon.
February 11—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Applegarth, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, anno domini 1812.

ISABELLA APPLEGARTH,
Adm'x, Will annexed, of G. Applegarth.
February 11—3

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

THE subscriber will expose at public sale, on Monday, the second day of March next, at the house of William Ussell, in George Town, the following real estate the property of the late John Voorhees, of Kent county, deceased.

A FARM in Cecil county, about two miles from Peddle Lane, whereon Mrs. Cosden now lives, adjoining the lands of Benjamin E. Price, and Alphonso Cosden, and containing one hundred and ninety acres. This farm is of a kind soil, the buildings on it are comfortable, and the neighbourhood the most agreeable & pleasant in the county.

A very valuable Lot in George Town, containing about three acres, on which stand a good brick dwelling house, a large granary, store house, stable, smoke house, carriage &c. It is the same property where the late Mr. Voorhees carried on a very extensive commercial business for a great number of years, and at a small expence the buildings could be again fitted up for the same purpose.

A tract of woodland containing two hundred and fifteen acres, lying in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, but a short distance from the Delaware line, and near the residence of James Clow, esq. who will show the property to any person who may incline to purchase. The whole of this tract is in wood except a very few acres.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on the day above mentioned, if fair, if not, on the first fair day following.—The purchaser must give bond with good security for the payment of the money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.
W. SPENCER, Trustee.
February 11—3

EASTONSHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books

will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
Easton, 24 mo (Feb.) 11—8

POMONA.

WANTED, a Gentleman well qualified to assist in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages, or the Latin and French languages. A familiar acquaintance with the Classics can be dispensed with, but strict grammatical accuracy will be indispensably necessary. Genteel accommodation will be added to a liberal salary.

Mr. RAEFF respectfully acquaints the public that, at very great expence, he has finished a very commodious School Room, Dormitory, and additional apartments for the gentlemen who assist in the establishment at Pomona; therefore with the concurrence and by the advice of its supporters, it is his wish to increase the present limited number of his pupils to forty, and preparations are made for their reception. Letters addressed to the rev. George Ralph, Pomona, Baltimore county, will be immediately attended to.—February 11—6

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to purchase about six thousand feet of Oak and Gum Scent ling, to be delivered in Easton by the first of April next, for which a liberal price will be given.

SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, February 11—3

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber here-
by respectfully notifi-
es his customers, friends
and the Public in general
that he has removed from
his old stand and taken the
house lately occupied by
Mr. Robert Bromwell, next
door to Mr. Bennett's new
brick building, and nearly
opposite to the Market,
where he proposes to continue
the Boot & Shoe Making
business extensively.—

He will keep on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, and calls for work shall be punctually attended to and neatly executed. He flatters himself that his attention to his business and the advantageous central stand he has taken will secure him a large share of public patronage.

GEORGE SEWELL.
February, 11—m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a negro man named Cesar, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 38 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.—by

WILLIAM MILES.
Prior's Anne, Somerset }
county, Md. Feb 11. }

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 18, 1812.

ORDERED, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINTIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State.

WHEREAS, the organization of the Cavalry of this State, under Field Officers, would conduce to the welfare and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calvert and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil & Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Anne's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegany county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Saddle, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumerary Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumerary Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and required to cause commissions to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, whether the number of Troops in said Districts be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops so called out may entitle them to, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet on Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and in uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State, whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding & obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used in Troops, together with the arms and

other equipments belonging to an officer, non commissioned officer, or private, of the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may form themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficer like conduct, when on parade or in uniform, shall be the same against Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, enrolled in any Troop of Horse, shall not be permitted to quit the same, under a penalty, if an officer, of fifty dollars; a non commissioned officer, of forty dollars, and if a private, of twenty dollars, unless they have previously obtained the consent of at least two thirds of the Troop they may be so disposed to quit, or shall have been discharged from such Troop by the decision of a Court Martial, or shall remove out of the Cavalry Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers.
(February 11)—3

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT BOWIE, Esquire,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LE HERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore; (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his excellency's command,

NINTIAN PINKNEY, Clk of the Council.
To be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; Intelligencer at Washington; Bartig's paper at Frederick Town; Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; Star at Easton.
February 4, (11)—8

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 27th ult. as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Betty; says she is free, and that she lately lived with a Mr. John Jefferson, of Jefferson county, Virginia. She appears to be about 45 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has lost nearly all her foreteeth, her clothing is a striped cotton shirt, gown, a striped blue and yellow linsay petticoat, a white cotton handkerchief, old stockings and shoes. Her owner (if a slave) is requested to release her, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expences, according to law.

MATTHIAS SHAFFNER,
Shiff of Washington county, Md.
January 23 (Feb. 11)—3

(Concluded from first page.)
from experience how little influence it has on society, and that influence will necessarily diminish in proportion to our increase in wealth and population, than to surrender the smallest attribute of the national sovereignty?

Mr. G. said, before he concluded, he begged permission to observe, that particular individuals supposed they had an interest in imputing to him a wish to involve this nation into a war with G. Britain, and had accordingly reproached him with the most unworthy epithets. He said, no gentleman present wished for peace, or deprecated a war with G. Britain more than himself. He said, he hoped he was not blind to his own interests, nor the interests of those inhabiting the same scene of country with himself. It was imperiously their interests, not only to preserve peace with G. Britain, but a free commercial intercourse with her. Grain was the principal product for exportation in that part of the country; G. Britain was almost at all times in want of that article, and was this moment giving very high prices for it. The country was generally in a very prosperous condition, in consequence of this state of things, and it could not be desirable to change it. But he never could see the incompatibility between the desire of preserving peace, and a preparation to meet unavoidable war. It appears now to be almost universally agreed, that if this course had been heretofore pursued, it would have ensured peace; and if war should now come, it would be in consequence of the fatal rejection of the proposed measures of preparation for war. In fact, there is no sounder maxim, than that a preparation for war, was the surest means of preserving peace. If in this moment, in consulting his own and the nation's interest, in the preservation of peace, he were called on to decide merely in reference to that object, whether we should now raise thirty thousand men (his favorite number) or ten thousand, or no men at all, he would certainly prefer the thirty thousand.

If you had 30,000 men on the confines of Canada, G. Britain would then believe you were in earnest. She would know that after that force was raised, it must be applied to its objects, and she would of course begin to calculate its consequences. If she found that the inconveniences of opposing such a force, would not be compensated for by her hostile aggressions, she would probably abandon them. If she thought that by the chances of war, an obedient and friendly colony might be converted into an enemy's country, it would afford a great inducement to her to avoid the war. If she found a hostile population approaching Halifax, the inducement be increased; for that is the point nearest her heart; and she would risk much in its protection. It is important to her, as a protection to her West Indies, &c. Besides, the war would deprive her of her best commercial customer, &c. &c. There are similar considerations might induce her to prefer peace. Without presenting a competent military force, perfectly prepared and placed in a situation for action, none of these inducements for the preservation of peace will be presented to the British cabinet. But if, disregarding these considerations, she should prefer war, no gentleman can seriously conclude that even 30,000 additional troops can be too many for the purposes of war.

BALL.
MR. LOWE, of Easton presents his compliments to the Gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and begs leave to apprise them that A BALL will be held at the Fountain Inn, on the evening of the 22d Feb. (to commence at 4 o'clock,) in honor of the Birth of the Illustrious Washington.

**WILLIAM B. SMYTH,
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
DANIEL MARTIN,
EZEKIEL FORMAN,**
February 4—3

**EASTON ACADEMY,
For Young Ladies.**
R. OWEN.

LATE of St John's College, (where he has been employed as an Instructor of youth 20 years) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Academy to that airy and spacious house, formerly the Bank—where young Ladies will be received, boarded and educated—Board 140 dollars per annum: exclusive of bed and washing 120 dollars—payable quarterly in advance.

The branches of education taught in this Seminary, (with the aid of his daughters) will comprise Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. as per former advertisement, at 5 dollars per quarter; Drawing six dollars; Music 12 dollars per quarter.

Being daily sensible of the important trust reposed in us, we cannot but feel a solicitude to discharge its duties with propriety:—Hence our primary object will be, to exalt the credit and perpetuate the character of this Institution. On this foundation the improvement of our scholars and the promotion of piety, for the furtherance of moral conduct, will be attended to with parental regard.

RD. OWEN.
January 28—3

FOR SALE,

The following real estate, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, at and near the town of the Head of Chester, to wit:

A FARM, FARM HOUSE and MEADOWS, situate adjoining on the north side of the town at the Head of Chester, in Kent county; containing about 30 acres of meadow and 70 of arable upland—lying at the entrance of the Chestertown and Sassafras roads into the said village; in good order and well fenced.

About 50 acres of fine well timbered Woodland, lying on and between the said Sassafras and Chestertown roads, adjoining the same and immediately adjoining the said village. The said woodland will be divided and sold in lots to suit the adjoining lands, or for the benefit of the said village.

A Farm and Meadows, situate on Chester river aforesaid, in Queen Ann's county, about one mile above the said village, with a good farm house, 20 acres of the meadow in good mowing order; and the upland, about 60 acres, is under good fence.

A Farm and Meadows, on the south side of Chester river, about a mile below the said village, on a tract of land called Lower Ford, containing about 60 acres of land, with a good farm house under good fence.

About 100 acres of woodland in Queen Ann's county, next adjoining to the town of the Head of Chester, and will be divided into suitable lots for the adjoining farms, or for the use of the village.

Three Lots of Meadow Ground in fine mowing order, under separate fences adjoining on the west, on the east and on the south side of the town of the Head of Chester—containing together about 70 acres of Bottom Land on Chester river—will be sold separately or together.

The Tan Yard, Premises, Upland and Meadow Ground, at the aforesaid village, consisting of a tanner's house, a bark mill, currying shop, and work shop, with 20 vats in complete order for carrying on the business; a dwelling house, shop, and about 20 acres of upland, part of which is in a thriving orchard, and about 40 acres of meadow in fine mowing grass.

The new Brick Tavern, new in the town of Richard Newman, situate at the said village, at the north west corner of the Smyrna and Chestertown roads—together with the Garden Lot of about half an acre, and stable adjoining. The tavern is a large, commodious, two story brick house, about 34 feet by 59 feet on the two fronts, containing below three private and one large room, with a bar room and a kitchen—six lodging rooms above, and a large garret—the whole being on a convenient plan, completely finished in the best manner for accommodating travellers. The stable and carriage house are of brick, about 35 feet by 30 feet, contain stands for 16 horses; the stand is an excellent one, being situated in the main post road through the Eastern Shore of Maryland, leading from Wilmington to Easton.

Also, the following property in the said village of the Head of Chester—
A Frame House of about 22 feet front, newly built, together with building lots, about 2 acres of ground adjoining, on the Smyrna road.

A two story Frame House, of about 30 feet front, and lot of about 20 acres of ground, extending from the town down to Chester river.

A two story Frame House, about 30 feet front, and lot of about half an acre, adjoining the same, having been formerly occupied as a tavern.

Several Building Lots in the said village, situate fronting on several of the main streets, in good situations for stores, business and improvement; to be laid off on application of purchasers.

IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE,

to wit:

A Farm and House, situate adjoining on the west side of the town of Wilmington. The house on the west side of Pasture and corner of Broad street, is a well built two story brick house, with two rooms and a kitchen below, and three chambers above. The farm contains about 30 acres of fine arable Land, extending from the town of Wilmington to the King's road or Borough line, all under good fence and hedges, and may be divided into town lots to suit separate purchasers.

A Farm of about 30 acres, situate on the most elevated ground, on the Poor House hill, west of the town of Wilmington, adjoining next the Borough line, lying between the improved lands of Dr. Tilton and John Way, and extending westward on Society street, nearly to the Keane's turnpike road, the whole being very good arable land, under good fence, and the finest situation near the Borough of Wilmington, and capable of very elegant improvement.

One Lot containing 50 acres of prime marsh, part of Cherry Island marshes, bounded on the south front by the marsh road, and surrounded on all other sides by Island Creek, the whole being well ditched and in fine mowing order—this lot containing the height of Cherry Island, is particularly valuable for improvement. It will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers.

One Lot containing 40 acres of prime marsh, part of Cherry Island marshes, situate on the south side of the marsh road, and surrounded on all sides by Rock Creek, the whole being in fine mowing grass order—will be divided into small lots if required.

A two story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Wilmington, the lot being one entire square of ground, next north of Friends' Meeting House, bounded on the several sides by Hanover, Pasture, Queen and West streets, affording very excellent building lots fronting on each street. The lot is at present divided into small gardens and an orchard; the house is about twenty feet front, and extending with back buildings near 100 feet deep, is in excellent order.

A Lot in the town of Wilmington, fronting on the main street 33 feet, at the corner

of Broad street, and extending on Broad street 236 feet to King street, and fronting thereon, 30 feet on the east side thereof.

A Lot in the town of Wilmington, south eastward of the Academy lot; adjoining 234 feet on the north side of Kent street, and fronting 70 feet each on Kent and French streets.

A Lot southward of the Academy lot, and fronting 70 feet on the east side of King, and extending of that breadth 234 feet to French street. Both the foregoing lots adjoining land of the Presbyterian congregation.

Application may be made to John Turner, Head of Chester, or to

JOSHUA & THOMAS GILPIN,
February 4—3 Philadelphia

SECOND NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Fisher, Esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they will certainly be dealt with according to law.—Given under my hand this first day of February, anno domini 1812.

feb. 4—3 **JOHN W. BORDLEY**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Young, sen. late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, as no delay will be admitted. Given under my hand this twenty eighth day of January, 1812.

JOHN YOUNG.
Denton, Feb. 4—4

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initial J L in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristies, none will be genuine.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,
Agent for Talbot county.

N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—m

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced his TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the new room adjoining the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Rutter, at Denton—where he hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the favors of his former customers, and a share of public patronage.

AARON MURRAY.
Denton, Jan. 28—3

N. B. I want a couple of Journeymen, if immediate application is made. A M.

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centreville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same day; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn. **SOLOMON LOWE.**
Easton, September 10—m

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the neighborhood of New Garden, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the night of the 2d instant, a dark brown or black HORSE, about 15 hands high, shod all round, with the fore shoes toe pieced, about 10 years old, a small star in his forehead and some white on one hind foot, carries well, and in good order.—Also was stolen at same time, an oldish saddle without a cloth, and about a half worn curb bridle. Whoever secures said horse and thief so that he be brought to justice, and I get the horse, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse only.

WILLIAM CHANDLER.
1st mo. 14—m

N. B. Any information of the above horse from the neighboring counties addressed to Joshua Taggart, in Easton, or Benjamin Chandler, near it, will receive due attention.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, negro George, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in.—It is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Parnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the said and secured, so that I get him again, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county. **JOSEPH HASKINS.**
Easton, December 31—m

SAMUEL HOLMES,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by Samuel Holmes, & Co. where he has on hand and intends keeping, a good supply of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c. of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
Easton, January 7—m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing under the Firm of Samuel Holmes, & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
Easton, January 7—m

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he occupies the Red House in Centreville as a TAVERN.
JOHN BROWN.
January 28—3

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811

SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the State of Maryland; and having given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors relative to his said application; and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said Samuel Thompson be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court, and also by causing a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of the said county aforesaid, also three months before the said day, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause if any they have, why the said Samuel Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy.—Test.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
February 4—m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, SC.

On application of Joseph Browne (a free black man) of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, under an execution against the body of the said Joseph Browne, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Joseph Browne be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Browne do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star paper published at Easton, once in every week for the space of four successive weeks, three months previous to the first Saturday in next May term, and by setting up a copy thereof at the court house door in the county aforesaid. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.

February 4—4 **RD. T. EARLE.**

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber,

THAT, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition Kent county court, at the next session, which will be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.

THOMAS TAYLOR
Kent county, December 17—3m

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Greensboro, rough early in August last, a white apprentice boy, by the name of Thomas Marshall, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high—slender made, with brown hair. Had on when he went away, a white cotton round about jacket, striped cotton trousers, white cotton stockings, new shoes, and felt hat. Whoever shall take up said runaway, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no expenses will be paid.

DANIEL BELL, Sen.
February 4—3*

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811.

GREENBERRY GRIFFIN, of

Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of Assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the State of Maryland; and having also given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors relative to his said application; and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said Greenberry Griffin be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, and a paper published in Baltimore called the Sun, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Greenberry Griffin should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
January 28—4*

MARYLAND,

Worcester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charlotte Greer, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property, and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them, being annexed to her petition, and the said Charlotte Greer having satisfied me by competent testimony, that she has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this her application, and the sheriff of Worcester county court having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt and for no other cause whatever, and the said Charlotte Greer having given sufficient security for her personal appearance at Worcester county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against her by her creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charlotte Greer be discharged from her imprisonment, and that she, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns at Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in May term next, give notice to her creditors to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said first Saturday in May term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charlotte Greer should not have the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th September, 1811.

JAMES B. ROBINS.
January 14, 1812—m

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

WAS committed to the goal of Dorchester county, on the 9th instant, as runaways, three negro men, viz: Negro Joshua, aged about 50 years, dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high. His clothes are, a roundabout blue cloth jacket, striped linsey trousers, red waistcoat, and canvas hat—says he belongs to a widow Doat, of St. Mary's county, Maryland. Also—Negro Charles, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 11 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a full suit of plaid country made cotton clothes, and wool hat—says he belongs to Joseph Cullison, of the same county. Also—Negro Uriah, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; yellow complexion. Has on a dark brown cloth jacket and trousers, and wool hat—says he belongs to Job Smith, of the same county, and that he is by trade a blacksmith.—The owners of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away; or the wise they will, after the expiration of sixty days, be advertised and sold for their prison fees, agreeable to law.

JOHN NEWTON, Sheriff of
Dorchester county, Md.

January 28—3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; is how-legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calskin—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.

CYRUS BELL.
December 31—6m

BLANK BOOKS,

School Books and Writing Paper, well assorted,
For sale at the Star Office.



TERMS OF THE STAR—Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.
ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

"Easton Light Infantry Blues."
 ON the anniversary of so great an event as the Birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON, none of you can doubt the propriety of passing a few hours under arms, in honor of the Virtues and Achievements of that wonderful man. Therefore I confidently expect that you will cheerfully and voluntarily appear on parade, on SATURDAY, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the usual place, in uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order, and eight rounds of blank cartridges.

G. W. SMITH, Captain.
 N. B. At 12 o'clock on that day, at the Court House, an Eulogium on Washington will be delivered by a member of the Blues.
 February 11—2

ATTENTION.
 THE "Tulbot Patriot Troop" are ordered to parade on SATURDAY, 22d February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at their usual place of meeting in Easton, in complete uniform, with ten blank cartridges; horses and furniture in ample order. The non-commissioned officers will take care to wear their straps on the left shoulder.
 Sergeants will be punctual on that day in making returns of all fines collected, and report those who have not paid.—Per order,
 WILL. HARRISON, Jan. Lieut.
 February 11—2

PUBLIC SALE.
 Pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Orphan's Court for Kent County, on Wednesday, the 26th instant—
 WILL be offered at public sale, and on credit until the first day of August next, a part of the personal estate of Robert Walters, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, consisting of a large and valuable stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, implements of husbandry of every kind, about seven thousand weight of pork, salted and ready for smoking, two fat cattle now on hoof; corn blades, fodder and wheat straw, and a variety of other articles.

The Devises of the landed estate of the said deceased, who are entitled to the right of pre-emption in the crops growing on the premises, will be pleased to take notice, that they must close their right with the subscriber previous to the day of sale, or the crops will be disposed of on that day as the law directs.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, ex'or of Robert Walters, late of Q. A. county.
 February 11—3

PUBLIC SALE.
 By an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday, 26th of February inst. at the late residence of John C. Leonard, late of said county, deceased, near Hillsborough—

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. corn blades and top fodder—with a variety of articles, which will be offered. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above six dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold; and attendance given by
 ELIZABETH LEONARD, Ex'x
 WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Ex'or
 February 11—3

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
 By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at Nov Term 1811—

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Bowditch, called "White Philips," containing 194½ acres, subject to the incumbrance of a widow's dower, lying on one of the eastern branches of Bollingbrook Creek, and on the county road from Easton to Chancellor's Point.—There is some good bottom for meadow, and a great part of the arable land may be improved by plaster.

SAM'L STEVENS, Jun. }
 DANIEL MARTIN }
 J. A. GOLDSBOROUGH }
 Commissioners.
 February 11—6

SAMUEL HOLMES.
 TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by Samuel Holmes, & Co. where he has on hand and intends keeping, a good supply of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c. of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
 Easton, January 7—m

PUBLIC SALE.
 In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

THE subscriber will expose at public sale, on Monday, the second day of March next, at the house of William Ussellton, in George Town, the following real estate, the property of the late John Voorhees, of Kent county, deceased:

A FARM in Cecil county, about two miles from Peddie Lane, whereon Mrs. Cosden now lives, adjoining the lands of Benjamin E. Price, and Alphonso Cosden, and containing one hundred and ninety acres. This farm is of a kind soil, the buildings on it are comfortable, and the neighbourhood the most agreeable & pleasant in the county.

A very valuable Lot in George Town, containing about three acres, on which stand a good brick dwelling house, a large granary, store house, stable, smoke house, carriage &c. It is the same property where the late Mr. Voorhees carried on a very extensive commercial business for a great number of years, and at a small expence the buildings could be again fitted up for the same purpose.

A tract of woodland containing two hundred and fifteen acres, lying in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, but a short distance from the Delaware line, and near the residence of James Clow, esq. who will show the property to any person who may incline to purchase. The whole of this tract is in wood except a very few acres.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on the day above mentioned, if fair, if not on the first fair day following.—The purchaser must give bond with good security for the payment of the money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.
 W. SPENCER, Trustee.
 February 11—3

BALL.
 MR. LOWE, of Easton, presents his compliments to the Gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and begs leave to apprise them that A BALL will be held at the Fountain Inn, on the evening of the 22d Feb. (to commence at 6 o'clock,) in honor of the Birth of the illustrious Washington.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH,
 R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
 DANIEL MARTIN,
 EZEKIEL FORMAN,
 Managers.
 February 4—3

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the Stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners,
 ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.
 Easton, 2d mo (Feb.) 11—8

THE SUBSCRIBER
 WISHES to purchase about six thousand feet of Oak and Gum Stems, lying, to be delivered in Easton by the first of April next, for which a liberal price will be given.

SAMUEL GROOME.
 Easton, February 11—3

POMONA.

WANTED, a Gentleman well qualified to assist in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages, or, the Latin and French languages. A familiar acquaintance with the Classics can be dispensed with, but strict grammatical accuracy will be indispensably necessary. Genteel accommodation will be added to a liberal salary.

Mr. RALPH respectfully acquaints the public that, at very great expence, he has finished a very commodious School Room, Dormitory, and additional apartments for the gentlemen who assist in the establishment at Pomona; therefore with the concurrence and by the advice of its supporters, it is his wish to increase the present limited number of his pupils to forty, and preparations are made for their reception. Letters addressed to the rev. George Ralph, Pomona, Baltimore county, will be immediately attended to.—February 11—6

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing under the Firm of Samuel Holmes, & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.

SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
 Easton, January 7—m

SECOND NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to John Fisher, esq. late of Talbot county, deceased, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or they will certainly be dealt with according to law.—Given under my hand this first day of February, anno domini 1812.

JOHN W. BORDLEY.
 Feb. 4—3

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. L. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristics, none will be genuine.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,
 Agent for Talbot county.

N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
 January 7—m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Young, sen. late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, as no delay will be admitted. Given under my hand this twentieth day of January, 1812.

JOHN YOUNG.
 Denton, Feb. 4—4

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia;—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn.

SOLOMON LOWE.
 Easton, September 10—m

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
 ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,
 GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
 A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LE HERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore, (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his excellency's command,
 NINIAN PISKNEY, Clk. of the Council.
 To be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the Intelligencer at Washington; the Bartsch's paper at Frederick Town; the Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; Star at Easton.
 February 4, (11)—8

BANKING.

The following are the sentiments of the governor of New York, in his speech on the opening of the Legislature, the 28th ult. They merit the sober regard of every man who has the interest and prosperity of society at heart—all that has been said in public or in private on the subject, is imperfect, compared with the serious and forcible truths contained in this admirable address of the State Executive of New York:—AURORA.

Much of the time of the Legislature has heretofore been engrossed with the concerns of incorporated institutions.—It is a question worthy of our serious meditation, whether corporations, other than those of a literary, charitable or religious kind, have not already been multiplied to a dangerous and alarming extent, particularly those of them which are endowed with the power of conducting monied operations.

It has already been announced that petitions for new banks, to the amount of eighteen and an half millions of capital, will be presented during the present session. It will appear, by a report on your files of February last, and by an inspection of laws passed since that, that our existing bank capital, including the stock to be subscribed by the State, amounts to nearly thirteen millions of dollars.—The debts which may now be legally contracted upon that capital, are thirty nine millions; and if eighteen millions and an half of additional capital should be granted, the banks of this State alone will then be enabled to contract debts, or in other words, to issue their paper to the enormous sum of ninety four millions of dollars, a sum at least sixteen times greater than the whole specie capital of the state. A failure to discharge such a debt, will produce universal bankruptcy and ruin.

The fearful prospect presented to my imagination by the preceding facts, and by the infatuation which has hitherto occasionally prevailed, with respect to banks, demand of me, as a sacred official duty, to submit to your consideration a few remarks, upon that subject.

The intrigue and hollow pretences, which are frequently practised to draw the Legislature into the views of applicants, by exciting expectations that particular local benefits will flow from the grant of the charter solicited;—or that particular classes of citizens, or politicians, will be peculiarly gratified by it, ought not to impose upon us at this late day; for we know, that expectations, excited by such representations, have too often been disappointed in subsequent selfish, speculative and demoralizing distribution of the stock. Neither ought we to be unmindful, that unfrequently, the prominent men who seek the incorporation of new banks, are the very same who deeply participated in the original stock of most of the previously established banks. Having disposed of that stock at a lucrative advance, and their avidity being sharpened by repeated gratification, they become more importunate and vehement in every fresh attempt to obtain an opportunity of renewing their speculations. It is also worthy of preliminary notice, that the apparent unanimity in favor of a measure which often surrounds this capital when the Legislature are beset with bank applications, is no real indication of the sentiments of the community at large.

One prominent objection, which meets us at the threshold of an examination of this subject is, that the vaults of banks are the reservoirs into which the specie is collected, and where larger quantities of it are at all times accessible by those who may wish to send it out of the country, than would be the case were the specie left diffused instead of the paper.

Bank stock is generally owned by the speculating, the wealthy, and the aspiring part of society. An amount of their personal property, equal to that vested in stock, is withdrawn from other applications and appropriations of it, which would probably be more beneficial to the agricultural, manufacturing and laboring interests. Hence arises the difficulty experienced by enterprising farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, to raise money at lawful interest upon the best security; and hence it follows, that the necessity of temporary pecuniary relief, frequently drives them into the embraces of unprincipled, avaricious usurers, who fertilize upon the wants and distresses of the needy and unfortunate.

The influence of the wealth amassed and concentrated in bank stock, wielded under the direction of a few persons, not accountable or responsible to the community for their conduct, nor restrained by any official oath, may be devoted to a sway over individual passions, sentiments and exertions, alarming in a representative government. A diligent observer will have already perceived one palpable operation of this influence on public sentiment, in the fashionable, erroneous opinion, which prevails, that there is greater sanctity in corporate

than individual property and rights, and that the one is less amenable than the other to governmental control, & less subservient to any paramount public good.

The multiplication of banks enforces the facility of counterfeiters to make depredations on society, and their operations are almost exclusively prejudicial to the less wealthy part of the community, whose business does not familiarise them with the great variety of paper money which is put afloat. The last mentioned part of society are generally the most moral, upright & useful members thereof, & are the main dependence of government in times of danger and of war. Of them therefore, the Legislature ought to be the peculiar guardians. A recent detection of immense quantities of false bills, creates serious apprehensions that the amount of forged paper already emitted, bears a great proportion to the quantity of genuine paper in circulation; and if so, how will the country be deluged with the former, if the facilities for putting it off be multiplied?

One of the baneful consequences of banks, is the facility, with which credit may be obtained by certain descriptions of persons in and near cities and villages through the medium of a respectable endorser. The fictitious capital thus acquired by a man, inspires confidence in all descriptions of dealers and mechanics, who consequently trust him.—Whenever adversity overtakes him, the property on hand is immediately transferred to the endorser to secure the Bank demand.—This course is dictated by a sense of gratitude to the endorser, and by a desire to propitiate the good will and future patronage of the bank; & it thus happens, that whilst the Bank obtains full payment, more humble creditors, who have trusted the insolvent, in consequence of the imposing appearance, with which that very bank invested him, lose the utmost farthing of their due. Hence, and not from the defects of the insolvent law, as is generally imagined, proceeds the universal complaint, that the estates of the insolvents yields no dividends to ordinary creditors.

The wound which the morals and reputation of neighboring states have experienced from a too great indulgence on the bank mania, and the present depreciated credit of bank currency there and in England, furnishes a lesson of vast importance to a patriotic and upright statesman. The paper of the late Bank of the United States had an unbounded credit and circulation. At its first creation, there were few rival institutions in the great mercantile cities, where its branches were established, and it therefore enjoyed the deposits and business of the first houses and characters in the union.—It was also patronized by the exclusive deposits of the general government to the amount of near twenty millions annually, which added greatly to its ability for accommodation; and if that Bank with such unprecedented advantages can neither make a dividend for the present year, nor redeem the original stock at a par after payment of its debts, which is evident from the price of its stock, what would be the fate of many of our present banks, were their affairs brought to a close. And they will assuredly be brought to a close whenever a material shock shall be given to the credit and circulation of their paper. The then disastrous consequences are incalculable, consequences which will not be confined to cities and villages, but will pervade in a more eminent degree the agricultural parts of the State.

To facilitate commercial operations as the ostensible pretext for soliciting bank charters, and is the only justification for granting them. But at this moment, commerce is almost annihilated, and therefore there exists now no necessity ostensible or real for the multiplication of banks.

There is one other consideration of emphatical influence at the present period.—It is well known that stock is generally considered an unfit subject of taxation, and in fact, is not included in the taxable fund, nor does it contribute to discharge the public burdens, nor is it liable to distress, or to seizure or sale upon execution. To increase, therefore, the amount of that untaxable kind of property at this moment of apprehended war, would be justly considered a partial exemption from contribution towards the public burdens of so many millions of the personal property of the rich. With what indignation would the yeomanry, the great body of our constituents, receive the intelligence of measures directly calculated

to increase their burthens by a partial indulgence to the property of the rich?

Finally, we must be feelingly alive to every thing which has a tendency to impair confidence in the public functionaries. If the interest and the sentiments of the great mass of our constituents are opposed to the further incorporation of banking associations: If their institutions will greatly facilitate forgers in passing false bills: If the suspension of commerce takes away the only plausible and rational pretext for countenancing them: If the wisdom taught us by the experience of neighboring states, of foreign countries, and by the supposed situation of the United States, bank, confirm, and proclaim the danger to be anticipated from assenting to the increase of the number and capital of banks: If they contribute to drain the country of specie and discourage agriculture and manufactures, by withdrawing from other uses and appropriations more beneficial to them, the money of the affluent: If they have an influence which enables them to obtain the whole property of insolvent debtors, to the injury of other creditors: If their tendency be to the subversion of our government, by vesting in the hands of the wealthy and aristocratic class, powerful engines to corrupt and subvert republican notions: If the augmentation of bank capital, causes a curtailment of the taxable fund, and will thereby relieve the wealthy stockholders from their equal share of contribution to the public service, and proportionably enhance the tax on the hard-earning of the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic and labourer: If the wisdom and example of the national government be worthy of respect or imitation: And if we still persevere in multiplying banks, will there not be danger of infusing into the public mind a suspicion, either that we yield too pliantly to the management and pressure of external combinations, or that the unhallowed shrine of cupidity has its adorers within the very sanctuary of legislation. Such a suspicion will be the prelude to the downfall of republican government, for it is erected and supported upon the affections of the people at large, and upon their faith in the inviolable firmness and probity of their public agents, and when once the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall of course. Let us, therefore, conscientiously endeavor so to dispose of the various bank applications with which we are to be assailed, as to promote the general welfare, and at the same time, to retain and confirm public confidence, not only in the wisdom, but also in the unbending independence and unsullied integrity of the Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. GERRY, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, & Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It being officially announced, that the Indians complain, "they cannot receive the usual supplies of goods, by reason of the Non-importation Act," and that they are not to be purchased "within the United States."

I submit to your consideration, whether it is not incumbent on this State, to use the means in its power for enabling the National Government to rise superior to such an humiliating circumstance. In the year 1775, when our war with Great Britain commenced, & when immediately preceding it, a Non-importation Act had been strictly carried into effect; the State of Massachusetts apportioned on their towns respectively to be manufactured by them, the articles of clothing wanted for their proportion of the army which besieged Boston; fixed the prices and qualities of these articles, and they were duly supplied within a short period.

Thus before we had arrived at the threshold of independence and when we were in an exhausted state by the antecedent voluntary and patriotic sacrifice of our commerce, between thirteen and fourteen thousand cloth coats were manufactured and delivered into our magazine within a few months from the date of the resolve, which first communicated the requisition.

Thirty six years have since elapsed during twenty nine of which, we have enjoyed peace and prosperity and have increased in numbers, manufactures, wealth and resources beyond the most sanguine expectations.

All branches of this government have declared their opinion and conceive on the most solid principles, that, as a nation we are independent of every other, for the necessities, conveniences, and for many of the luxuries of life.

Let us not then at this critical period, admit any obstruction which we have power to move, to discourage or retard the national exertions for asserting and maintaining our rights; and above all let us convince Great Britain that we can and will be independent of her for every article of commerce, whilst she continues to be the ostensible friend; but implacable foe of our Prosperity, Government, Union and Independence.

By calling on the inhabitants of this State, and offering them reasonable prices, there exists no doubt in my mind of our ability to supply every article of clothing, which may be required to carry on a defensive or the most vigorous offensive war and at the same time every article wanted for the Indians.

But if it should appear in any degree a doubtful point:—cannot the wealthy and manufacturing states of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, and those north of the latter, effect that object?

The question requires not a moment to give a prompt and affirmative answer. The Legislature then having a thorough knowledge of the resources of this Commonwealth; of her ability and her disposition to draw them forth on such an important occasion, leave nothing necessary to be added on this subject.

E. GERRY.
Council Chamber, Jan. 21, 1812.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It were an endless labor to relieve the public ear of all the falsehood with which it is daily abused; to retail contradictions of every misrepresentation which disgraces the columns of our federal prints. These are so numerous, so palpable, some of them so evidently intentional, that we are tempted to believe there is a systematic design to distort and misrepresent every thing which occurs in this city. The boldness of assertion in which these are couched is such as sometimes even to deceive Republicans, and no wonder the fabrications are so greedily swallowed by the federal fraternity.

In no case have more extensive impositions been practised on the community than in the fabricated reports of conversations of Members of the Administration, and of either House of Congress, which find their way into certain prints. To say nothing of the eves-dropping disposition to retail every conversation which ungarded and mainly frankness would permit a listener to overhear, we do assert, from the most solemn conviction, that nine-tenths, perhaps nineteen-twentieths of such reports of conversations, &c. are either without foundation or utterly perverted from their plain and obvious import.

Only credit these prints, and one would believe that at the seat of government all is disunion, distrust and weakness among Republicans, and that all harmony and talent centres in the Federal party. In these statements frequently repeated, we see new proofs of that insinuable modesty which cannot descend to trumpet its own fame, and which of late has so conspicuously characterized the effusions of federal writers. Let us test the assertions by facts. Look at the votes of the great measures of the present session, and see which is most divided, the Federal or Republican phalanx. Mangle the efforts of those who yield their judgments to the impulse of their passions and personal predilections or antipathies, aided by those restless spirits who muster under the banners of ambition; the great chain which connects the Republican party is unbroken, and the present administration of the general government never has been more popular than at this moment. As for talent, we may with an honest pride point to our columns, to the debates in the House of Representatives, and leave to the common sense of the People the decision of the question on which side lies the preponderance of talent.

But it is not to this general assumption of merit that we so much object, as to the little art of attributing to prominent characters sentiments never entertained, and conversations never held.

It would be well if those retailers of scandal would confine themselves to their legitimate province of informing their readers in the cities what brilliant parties are given by Mr. Foster and Col. Taylor, and how far their splendor is expected to throw those of Mr. Serurier in the back ground; how one gives the best wines, but the other the greatest variety of meats; and other equally important particulars. On such details as these, a writer may be permitted to avail himself of the poetic licence; for Heaven's sake, if politics must be the theme, let us not witness this sort of rivalry in exaggerating and perverting as well the proceedings of Congress as the sentiments and actions of individuals. Such an occupation is scarcely more reputable than that of a tattling gossip who roams from house to house, and disburthens herself at the tea-table of one, of what she wormed out of her friends at the fire-side of another.

The ingenious Mr. Daniel French has brought his discovery of a mode to make bricks out of the earth in its natural state, without any other preparation than being pulverized by the machine, to perfection. By the machine he

has constructed, twenty thousand bricks may be made in a day, without the use of manual labor. They are moulded in the neatest manner in cast iron moulds, are consequently all exactly of the same size, and extremely smooth and polished—that the saving in mortar and lime will be very considerable. They weigh nearly as heavy again as the common bricks—and experience has shewn, they burn equally as well. They are ready to be carried to the kiln as they are made, and, therefore, save all the labour of making and piling, as well as the risque of wet and bad weather. This invention is one of those which will be of infinite advantage to our country; and the knowledge of it ought to be diffused as widely as possible. It particularly promises to aid the improvement of the western section of the Union. In Kentucky and Tennessee, the Ohio, Indiana, Orleans and Mississippi territories, it will be peculiarly useful, and being now no longer a matter of speculation, but reduced to actual practice, all doubts of its success are done away. Nat. In.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

America vessels are daily carried into the British ports, under the Orders in Council.

The adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake & Leopard appears in the London Courier of the 20th of December.

The City of London presented their address on the 18th of December, praying for a suspension of the use of grain in the distilleries, and of the Orders in Council.

It is said all Swedish property in England has been released.

The Commander of the British Baltic fleet has notified the Government of Sweden, that the vessels of that nation, passing from Swedish ports to the ports of Pomerania, should not be molested by British cruisers, provided their cargoes consisted of a moiety of colonial produce or of articles of British manufacture.

The Catholic Delegates, after several days trial in Dublin, on a charge of holding seditious meetings under the pretence of petitioning, have been acquitted. On the verdict being given, the court rang with acclamations, and some of the jury were carried home in triumph by the populace.

A proposition is said to be in agitation from the British ministry to the Parliament, for the payment of the Prince Regent's debts, amounting only to Six Hundred Thousand Pounds! The British Editors congratulate their readers on the small amount of these debts.

On the 30th November, a shock of an Earthquake was felt in Portsmouth, England.

A tremendous gale in the Baltic, in November last, made dreadful havoc amongst the British homeward bound convoy, and the ships of the line, &c. by which they were escorted. Many were driven on shore on the French Territories, many dismantled, &c. The whole loss is not yet ascertained.

General La Pena has been acquitted by the Spanish Cortes of the charge of misconduct in the battle of Barrosa.

The King of Naples has ordered a new levy of 3000 mariners, to man the ship of the line Capri, and the frigates Caroline & Ceres, as well as for other vessels now building.

The number of persons now employed in the mines of Hungary, exceeds 30,000, and will be further augmented.

Gibraltar, Dec. 14, 1811.

The French troops have withdrawn again from St. Roche and Algiers. They commenced their march on Thursday morning before day break, and were shortly after followed by General Ballesteros with his cavalry and light troops. The General pushed as far as Los Barrios, and, having ascertained that the enemy had taken the road to the pass of Ojen and Pedregos, marched back to St. Roche, where he is at present. From the direction in which Leval is proceeding, it is highly probable, that he intends to effect a junction with the division from Seville. Previous to his departure, two of his convoys had been intercepted by the Spanish troops and light parties in his rear—and, accordingly, as stated by several deserters, his men had, for some time past, been reduced to four ounces of bread a day.

During the stay of the enemy at St. Roche, the inhabitants had taken refuge under the Rock, as they did upon a former occasion. We are sorry to have to add, that a number of them met there with an untimely death, on Tuesday afternoon, from the fall of an immense stone, which, probably loosened by the rain, detached itself from that part of the mountain which overhangs Catalan Bay, and, as it rolled down towards the sea, crushed four sheds, killed eighteen individuals, and wounded as many more.

A publication lately appeared at Cadiz containing an intercepted dispatch from Madrid destined for Paris, containing the names of all the members of the Cortes and other functionaries in Spain and in other countries—who

had made their terms with king Joseph. Among the names, we were surprised to find one who is called the Spanish ambassador to the U. States, but as there is no such person as a Spanish ambassador, we suppose this must be a mistake. Aurora.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Charles, Baker, we have received Plymouth papers to the 25th Dec. containing the same London dates as per the Paragon.

The Mullet sch. with mails for New York which left Plymouth on the 14th, put back on the 21st, on account of head winds, sailed again on the 23d of Dec.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 24.
Arrived here on Sunday, the sloop Enterprize, belonging to this port, from Corunna, which place she left on Saturday the 14th inst. she brought several American passengers from the Unicorn frigate who took them out of an American sch. called the Jane, which she detained on her passage from Baltimore to Bordeaux, and which arrived here a few days since.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN LIES, EXPOSED.

EDITOR OF THE AURORA.
SIR—The annexed is a copy of a letter forwarded to the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican, but as it is probable he may not insert it in his paper, I request the particular favor of you to publish it. Such other printers as have published the falsehood it is meant to rebut, would shew their respect for truth by publishing it also.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.
GEO. MURRAY.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican.

SIR—I have just seen in the New York Evening Post of 29th January, an article acknowledged to be copied from the Baltimore Federal Republican, which, among other things equally abusive, and probably equally true, contains the following:—

"We state it as fact, that preparations to issue treasury notes, were in considerable advance last winter. Murray of New York, the well known bank note engraver, had an interview with Mr. Gallatin, who communicated to him the project, and gave in his own hand writing a fac simile, from which he was directed to execute the plates required. This fac simile was seen in this City, and Mr. Murray carried it with him to New York, fully persuaded that exchequer bills were to be issued."

As I am the only person of that name who engrave bank notes in this country, & as I had an interview with Mr. Gallatin last winter, I conclude you mean myself.

I am not surprised at your zeal in abusing your own government and abetting that of a foreign country, as I know the motive from whence it springs—yet I am very much surprised at your ingenuity in decking out, in all the detailed circumstance of apparent truth, a story so totally destitute of foundation, and at your audacity in publishing the name of a quiet and unassuming citizen in support of it.

I have now to request that you will be so good as to publish this letter, and my explicit declaration that I waited upon Mr. Gallatin last winter in company with Mr. Archibald Binney, letter founder of this city, for the purpose of submitting to him a plan, the joint production of a number of artists, which we thought would be effectual for preventing the fabrication of our vessels papers, in foreign countries.

I never did receive from Mr. Gallatin a fac simile in his hand writing, nor any other paper or thing whatsoever; neither was I ever authorized to engrave any thing of the kind, nor did I ever shew at Baltimore, New York, or elsewhere, any thing purporting to be a copy of an exchequer bill, or other paper of that nature.

Should your regard for truth induce you to publish this, I shall think the better of you for it, but if it should not, I intend to take the liberty of sending copies of it to other printers of newspapers with a request to publish the same.

I am, sir, yours, &c.
GEO. MURRAY.
Philadelphia, 5th Feb. 1812.
Philadelphia is my place of residence.

On the 20th Dec. in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Gibson presented a petition from Charles Whitlow, of the State of New York, stating that he has discovered a plan which will yield a material aid for the manufacture of cloths, cables, paper, &c. &c. superior to flax and hemp, for which he has obtained a patent; and offering, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, to dispose of a Patent Right for this State to the Legislature. No mention is made in the minutes what order the House took on this petition.

The public weal has already sustained extreme injury from the general

opinion which now pervades the country, that government are not serious in their war language. To our knowledge, the executive themselves have experienced considerable inconvenience from this circumstance. It was therefore deemed proper to endeavour to ascertain, as far as practicable, the cause of the evil of which you have spoken. We state, upon authority the highest and most unquestionable, that the Executive of the United States have not been speaking or acting with duplicity on the subject of war with England. Two facts will, we think, demonstrate the truth of this statement. First, the President has not, since the cessation of the negotiation with Mr. Foster—and never will, until an overture shall be made by England, cause a single effort to be tried, either in England or America, towards producing an adjustment of our differences with that power; he considers that this nation would be disgraced, if he were to renew negotiation. Secondly, we have the best of all possible reasons to believe, that the President did expect, in one month after congress met, to be clothed with all the powers necessary to enable him immediately to commence the actual preparations for war; and we believe he has been excessively disappointed at the tardiness of congress. This fault, in fact, lies with congress. It is evidently impossible, as long as that body shall uselessly occupy so much precious time in talking, that the Executive, clogged as they are by such proceeding, can act with promptitude and effect. The President will, we doubt not, go on to use all the power with which congress shall invest him, for the purpose of accelerating the preparations which he would have too much prudence to recommend, unless he meant to use.

Balt. Amer.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Authorizing the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other Quarter Master's stores and small arms.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of President of the United States, of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter master's stores for the use of the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the President of the United States, of salt petre and sulphur, for making the same into powder, and for ordnance and small arms for the use of the navy of the United States.

II CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate
January 14, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT
Directing the terms on which Lands sold at public sale, and that revert for failure in payment, shall again be sold.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no tract or tracts of the reserved estate or other public lands of the United States that have been or may hereafter be sold at public sale, and which may have, or shall, on account of failure to complete the payment of the purchase money, revert to the United States, shall hereafter be sold at private sale, at a price less than that for which the same tract was sold at public.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
January 14, 1812.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Applegarth, late of Dorchester county, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, anno domini 1812.

ISABELLA APPLEGARH,
Adm'r, Will annexed, of G. Applegarth.
February 11—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Glandon, late of Dorchester county, deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, anno domini 1812.

LEVIN RAWLEIGH, Ex'r of William Glandon.
February 11—3



General Advertiser.

EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING,
FEBRUARY 18, 1812.

Washington City, Feb. 11.
Letters have reached this city announcing a report current at Albany, that **FRANK SAILLY**, Esq. Collector of the District of Chautauque, New York, has been killed by smugglers whilst in the execution of his duty. We trust the report is not true; but if it be, the most exemplary punishment will be the reward of the offenders.

February 13.
Various rumors have been widely circulated for a few days past of negotiations on the tapis between our Government and the British minister. These rumors have even assumed body and form, so far as to designate the peculiar features of an ideal arrangement with as much precision as if such an arrangement had actually been made the subject of negotiation. We have every reason to believe that there is no foundation whatever for these ephemeral reports; and that there never was a more hopeless prospect of an amicable accommodation with G. Britain than at present.

The natural Small Pox is now prevalent at Baltimore, and many have fallen victims to its ravages. A society has been formed on the spur of the occasion, called the Baltimore Jennerian Society, "for arresting the fatal progress of the Small Pox, by immediately extending the benefit of vaccination as generally as possible;" and at a meeting of the physicians of the city, held on the 10th inst., "to take into consideration the alarm universally occasioned by the prevalence of the Small Pox," it was agreed to vaccinate daily, free of expense, all who should apply, and to give a premium of 25 cents to each child who should present to their treasurer a certificate of his having been vaccinated by any one of the physicians composing the meeting.

It is not strange that the London Courier should persist in asserting that Commodore Rogers, made the first fire in the affair of the Little Belt, when we reflect that a man who once held a high rank under this government, laboured through so many newspapers to vindicate the conduct of the British captain and tarnish the character of the administration of his own country. We are indebted to Timothy Pickering, the leader and idol of the Essex Junto, for many of the irritations which exist between G. Britain and America; for if the British cabinet were doubtful of their being right on any subject of difference, the support of American politicians, such as Col. Pickering and some of his friends, would have the very natural effect of removing their doubts, and of enervating their spirit of insolence and hostility.

Baltimore American.

The President of the United States has approved and signed the act authorizing the President to accept and organize a Volunteer Military Force. The bill has of course become a law.

[Nat. Intel.]

The able and masterly conduct of Governor Harrison in the late battle on the Wabash is certified to by three captains in the 4th U. S. regiment of Infantry commanded by Col. Boyd, five lieutenants, one 2d lieutenant, one surgeon and one acting assistant surgeon of the same, as also by a lieutenant of an Independent company, under the command of the Gov. The certificates are seven in all.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas information has been received, that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the U. States, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty—

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to all, each and such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President—
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

The Bible Society of the city of New York, have distributed since their first organization 3364 Bibles, and during the last year 1423.

The Monongahela, the latter end of January, burst its icy prison, and rose perpendicularly about 12 feet, carrying away all before it.

To the People of Talbot County.

Though life is constantly surrounded with dangers, and health may be assailed in a thousand different ways, yet every day's observation and experience prove that means of prevention are rarely resorted to, until the fatal alarm of danger is sounded in our ears, and life itself threatened with destruction. When Dr. Jenner had published to the world the sure and certain means of stopping the progress of the devastating powers of the Small Pox by simple Vaccination, it was hoped, it was expected by the more reflecting and prudent, that every body would embrace the earliest opportunity of using this wonderful preventive remedy against this terrible disease, the Small Pox; but sad to reflect, if we may form a correct opinion from the apathy of this town, and general indifference prevailing throughout this county, not one in twenty have voluntarily embraced the opportunities, which have been held out to them.

It may be remembered by some, that the Physicians of Easton, about seven or eight years ago, as soon as they had understood the efficacy of the Cow Pox as a preventive to the Small Pox, offered to Vaccinate gratis all those who were unable to pay, if they would apply for that purpose, but surprising as it may appear, very few came forward, though invited in the most earnest manner.

In November last a negro woman came from Baltimore to the Trappe with the Small Pox, and died. This excited some sensation among a few, but as usual on such occasions, tranquility was soon restored. But when two others had taken the infection, and also died near the Hole-in-the-Wall, no inconsiderable alarm seemed to take place, and about eighty, or a hundred of all descriptions of persons were induced to be Vaccinated at and about that place. It is sincerely hoped, the good work begun there will continue to progress, and that those humane persons, who have voluntarily engaged in the laudable task of Vaccination, will never cease until that neighbourhood is put completely out of danger of the Small Pox.

Monday, Feb. 10th, 1812. Dangers are thickening upon us.—The Small Pox is advancing and has got on the other side of our Town. This day I was called to see Robert Dixon's wife, about two miles from this place, who has actually got the Small Pox, but how, or where, she is unable to tell! But every enquiry shall be made on this subject, and communicated in due time.

I found friend Dixon's wife walking about the house and able to come to the door to show, that she had the Small Pox very favourably of the distinct kind, and to tell me that this was the 5th day since the eruption began to appear. Upon every consideration I am disposed to believe, she is in no sort of danger, & that she is most providentially favored. Robert Dixon, and his wife have four children, and a young woman living in the family who have never had the Small Pox. The youngest child about two years old has slept with its mother constantly. It is probable this child has taken the infection of the Small Pox, and possibly the other three children with the young woman may be infected also, but I vaccinated the whole five about 12 o'clock in both arms with a weak, the product of one I procured from the Vaccine Institution in Baltimore under the direction of Dr. James Smith. With anxious solicitude I shall count the days, and look forward to the happy prevention of the Small Pox, the great destroyer of mankind, and thrice happy shall I be, if this monster should expire as harmless, as it has heretofore been dreadful, by the beneficent power of Vaccination, the discovery of the great, the immortal Dr. Jenner who laboured twenty five years to extend its blessing over Europe, Asia and America, as a complete preventive to the Small Pox.

The public shall have a full and faithful report of Robert Dixon's family, which, no doubt, will excite equal interest in the breasts of all descriptions of persons.

Thursday, Feb. 13th. I visited Robert Dixon's family a second time to day, and had the pleasure of seeing the happy progress of the Small Pox on his wife, keeping myself at a very respectful distance, but was mortified to find, that the Vaccination had not shown its effects so distinctly as I had hoped, tho' it was not reasonably to be expected that its effects would be distinctly marked so early by a day or two, nevertheless I vaccinated all of them a second time in both arms except the young woman.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Saturday, Feb. 15th. I again visited friend Dixon's family this evening about five o'clock. His wife appeared to be doing well, but as ought to be expected, complained of great soreness. The pock were drying in her face, but from some cause were much more of the confluent kind on her legs and arms; that is, they were thicker together, and

seemed to be running into each other, but nevertheless she is in a fair way of recovery.

The young woman thought she had a fever last night, and complained of a pain in her back and head, with a degree of chilliness to-day, notwithstanding the vaccination had succeeded from the first in both arms, and seemed progressing as far as might be expected on the 6th day.

The young child, who had slept with its mother until the day I first saw her, had fortunately taken the infection in one arm, and the other also was progressing for the third day, and had missed the ague and fever for the first time for many weeks the night before last, but had a return of it last night; but to-day was better than usual.

The other three children had taken the infection from the first vaccination, except the little girl, but was infected in both arms from the second.

This is the sixth day from the first vaccination—six more will determine the victory for or against this great discovery of Dr. Jenner.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

COMMUNICATION.

The people of Easton and Talbot county have for a long time been solicited to come into the measure of Vaccination, as a sure and certain preventive of the Small Pox—also warned of the danger attendant on deferring it too long. Some months ago the Small Pox made its appearance in the lower part of this county, and not many days have elapsed since it has again come forth, with all its attendant horrors, in an opposite direction, and within a few miles from this place. Therefore I have thought proper to submit the following remarks, for your serious perusal.

Vaccination saves, Small Pox destroys, the lives of thousands. The following facts and serious considerations are submitted to every person who may think the preservation of human life an object worthy of attention.

The Small Pox in Great Britain alone, has destroyed annually, between forty and fifty thousand persons, although the climate is temperate, the disease fully understood, and the treatment well and ably conducted. We have many other accounts of the fatality of this disease, from Paris, China, &c. which it is not necessary to mention. But the antidotal power of the Cow Pock, discovered by Dr. Edward Jenner, effectually secures the constitution from either the natural or inoculated Small Pox, without ever being known to prove fatal. Now let us take a comparative view of the Small Pox, and Vaccination, in their effects on society:—

The former for centuries has been known to continue its ravages, destroying yearly a very great proportion of the population of the world. It is in some few instances mild, but for the most part, painful, dangerous to life, and always contagious. Whereas the latter (Vaccination) is an infallible preventive of the Small Pox, never fatal or contagious, no eruption taking place but where vaccinated, no necessary confinement or loss of time, no precaution, no medicine required, no consequent deformity, no subsequent disease. Therefore taking into consideration the great advantages derivable from vaccination, and the urgent necessity at this time for a speedy compliance, it is hoped and expected that all persons who are now endangered will, as soon as possible, receive the vaccine infection, and by that means put a step to the ravages of such a dreadful, loathsome and contagious disease.

The following is the "report of the surgeons of the Vaccine Institution of Edinburgh, in 1810." We copy it as the most complete answer to all the enemies of that great and efficacious remedy:—

"In reporting to the managers of the Vaccine Institution the state of vaccination for 1810, the surgeons have the satisfaction to mention, that nothing has occurred which can in any degree diminish the belief of the perfect efficacy of the Cow pock as a preventive of the Small pock. Since last report 533 have been vaccinated; making in all 11,103, from the commencement of the practice at the institution. The surgeons have, since last report inoculated with the Small pock a great many children who had been vaccinated eight, nine and ten years ago; all of whom have been found to resist the infection. In no instance have they seen any bad effects, which could have been attributed to vaccination—and upon the whole, the experience of another year serves to confirm their former opinion that the practice of vaccination is deserving of the highest degree of confidence from the public.

London paper.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette is more unfortunate than his brethren in the news which he details from Washington.—Unfortunately, we say, because we believe he is "more sinned against than sinning," and is imposed upon by those who take advantage of his credulity. The following paragraph is extracted from Monday's Federal Gazette:—

"United States Bank.—We are informed that a motion was made in the Senate of the United States on Saturday, by Mr. Brent, (from Virginia), to take into consideration the propriety of establishing (or reviving) a National Bank."

Now, not only has no such motion been made or announced in the Senate, but that honorable body did not meet on the day on which the motion was stated to have been made.

Nat. Intel.

From the London Courier of Dec. 19.

The City went up with their address yesterday, praying for a suspension of the use of Grain in the Distilleries and hoping, that as his Royal Highness must be "well aware of the causes of the present scanty supply of grain from foreign parts, he will be graciously pleased to employ all the means in his power to re-open, if it be practicable, those channels of intercourse with foreign, and especially neutral nations, which have hitherto been found so generally advantageous."

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The ship Grand Turk, Loring, arrived at this port yesterday, in 39 days from Lisbon. Capt. L. sailed on the 28th Dec. and informs us that the British and French armies remained almost inactive. The head quarters of the British army were said to be about 80 miles from Lisbon.—[Mer. Adv.]

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. Hewes,
By giving publicity to the following receipt, you may tend to relieve some of your suffering fellow creatures. I am acquainted with the author, and have seen several considerable stones which he voided, in consequence of the use of it. When he feels any unpleasant sensation indicating a return of his painful disorder, he has recourse to his old remedy, and escapes an attack.

Yours,
B.

The wild potatoe may be used with advantage in case of gout or gravel.

If the potatoe has been lately taken from the earth, cut it into thin slices, pour half a gallon of boiling water to half a pound, and let it stand 12 or 14 hours, when it will be fit for use. Take half a pint twice or three times a day, abstaining from spirits and solid and smoked provisions. If the root has been dried, pound it in a mortar, mix it with water in the above proportions, and simmer the mixture over a gentle heat—Take a jill three times a day on an empty stomach.

Warrants have been issued in Savannah, for the apprehensions of persons instrumental in the destruction of the French vessels, Diligent and La Franchise.

The Stockholders of the late Bank of the U. S. are about petitioning to the Legislature of New York, for an act of incorporation.

Died, on Sunday night last, Philip Green, Esq. of this town, leaving a young and helpless family, and a number of acquaintances to lament his loss.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral this day, at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist Church.

In the City of Washington, on the 7th inst. Maj. Gen. Thomas Blount, a Representative in Congress, from the State of North Carolina, in the 53d year of his age

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Will be offered at public sale, if suit, if not the first day, all the personal estate of the late **James D. Larimore**, deceased, in his late residence in Talbot county—consisting of several valuable negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils; together with household and kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchasers giving bond or note with security, bearing interest from the date;—and on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and terms more particularly made known. Attendance given by

JAMES DAWSON, Esq.

of R. Larimore, dec'd.

February 18—2

VACCINATION.

All persons who are unable to pay, will be vaccinated *Gratis*, by calling at my shop, situated on Dover street, one door from the corner of Washington.

THEOPHORE DENNY.

Easton, Feb. 18—3

FOR SALE.

On the most accommodating terms, THE two story Brick House and half the Lot attached to it, in the Town of Easton, now in the tenure of John Stevens, junr. Under said house is an excellent cellar with two apartments; and two rooms on each floor up—also, an excellent brick kitchen and pantry adjoining—Any person wishing to purchase a handsome and healthy situation for a private family, may hear the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Sherwood, who is empowered to contract for the same, or to the subscriber, living at the Trappe.

WM. BERRIDGE.

February 18—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers, of Caroline county, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **John Hardcastle**, late of the said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereunto, to the subscribers, at or before the twentieth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 13th day of February, 1812.

SAMUEL HARDCASTLE, } Admrs.
THOMAS CULBRETH, }

Feb. 18—3

P. S. Judgment Creditors can receive a part, half or more, at any time they may present their claims to the subscriber (in Denton) legally authenticated.

TH. CULBRETH.

FOR BALTIMORE.



PACKET SLOOP MESSENGER.

CLEMENT VICKERS, MASTER.

Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday next, and leave Easton on the above day, & Baltimore every Wednesday, during the season. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, or at his counting room, Easton Point.

CLEMENT VICKERS.

February 18—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

Tuesday, February 11th, A. D. 1812.

ON application by petition of Edward Turner, surviving administrator of Thomas Reynolds, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and also in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1812.

JAS PRICE, Register of

Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, A. D. 1812.

EDWARD TURNER, Surviving adm'r of Thomas Reynolds.

February 18—3

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

ON the first of February, 1812, the partnership of Meads, Dawson, & Co. was dissolved with mutual consent.

MEADS, DAWSON, & Co.

February 18—3

IN CHANCERY, FEB. 6TH, 1812.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of **William Littleton**, of Dorchester county, made and reported by James Chaplain, as trustee, heretofore and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 15th day of March. The report states that the said estate was sold for \$1141. True copy. Test—

NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.

February 18—3

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT.

November Term, 1811.

ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition; and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt; and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the Court House door, and at the door of one of the Taverns in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.

Test.
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. W. C. C.

February 18—13

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of **John Baptist**, and then said he was the property of John Leeper Sherryburn, who says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his prison fees.

JOHN KEAN, Junr. Sheriff of

Harford county.

Jan. 31 (Feb. 13)—3

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber heretofore has removed from his old stand and taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Bromwell, next door to Mr. Bennett's new brick building, and nearly opposite to the Market, where he proposes to continue the Boot & Shoe Making business extensively. He will keep on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, and calls for work shall be punctually attended to and neatly executed. He flatters himself that his attention to his business and the advantageous central stand he has taken will secure him a large share of public patronage.

GEORGE SEWELL.

February 11—m

FOR SALE.

The following real estate, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at and near the town of the Head of Chester, to wit:

A FARM, FARM HOUSE and MEADOWS, situate adjoining on the north side of the town at the Head of Chester, in Kent county; containing about 30 acres of meadow and 70 of arable upland—lying at the entrance of the Chester river and Sassafras roads into the said village; in good order and well fenced.

About 50 acres of fine well timbered woodland, lying on and between the said Sassafras and Chester roads, adjoining the same and immediately adjoining the said village. The said woodland will be divided and sold in lots to suit the adjoining lands, or for the benefit of the said village.

A Farm and Meadows, situate on Chester river, in Queen Anne's county, about one mile above the said village, with a good farm house, 20 acres of the meadow is in good mowing order; and the upland, about 60 acres, is under good fence.

A Farm and Meadows, on the south side of Chester river, about a mile below the village, on a tract of land called Lower Ford, containing about 60 acres of land, with a good farm house under good fence.

About 100 acres of woodland in Queen Anne's county, next adjoining to the town of the Head of Chester, and will be divided into suitable lots for the adjoining farms, or for the use of the village.

Three Lots of Meadow Ground in fine mowing order, under separate fences adjoining on the west, on the east and on the south side of the town of the Head of Chester—containing together about 70 acres of Bottom Land on Chester river—will be sold separately or together.

The Tan Yard, Premises, Upland and Meadow Ground, at the aforesaid village, consisting of a tanner's house, a bark mill, carrying shop, and work shop, with 20 acres in complete order for carrying on the business; a dwelling house, shop, and about 2 acres of upland, part of which is in a thriving orchard, and about 40 acres of meadow in fine mowing grass.

The new Brick Tavern, now in the tenure of Richard New-nen, situate at the said village, at the north-west corner of the Smyrna and Chester roads—altogether with the Garden Lot of about half an acre, and stables adjoining. The tavern is a large, commodious, two story brick house, about 34 feet by 59 feet on the two fronts, containing below three private and one large room, with a bar room and a kitchen—six lodging rooms above, and a large garret—the whole being on a convenient plan, completely finished in the best manner for accommodating travellers. The stable and carriage house are of brick, about 35 feet by 30 feet, contain stalls for 16 horses; the stand is an excellent one, being situated on the main post road through the Eastern Shore of Maryland, leading from Wilmington to Easton.

Also, the following property in the said village of the Head of Chester—

A Frame House of about 22 feet front, newly built, together with building lots, about 2 acres of ground adjoining, on the Smyrna road.

A two story Frame House, of about 30 feet front, and lot of about 20 acres of ground, extending from the town down to Chester river.

A two story Frame House, about 30 feet front, and lot of about half an acre, adjoining the same, having been formerly occupied as a tavern.

Several Building Lots in the said village, situate fronting on several of the main streets, in good situations for stores, business and improvement; to be laid off on application of purchasers.

IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE,

to wit:

A Farm and House, situate adjoining on the west side of the town of Wilmington. The house on the west side of Pasture and corner of Broad street, is a well built two story brick house, with two rooms and a kitchen below, and three chambers above. The farm contains about 30 acres of fine arable land, extending from the town of Wilmington to the King's road or Borough line, all under good fences and hedges, and may be divided into town lots to suit separate purchasers.

A Farm of about 30 acres, situate on the most elevated ground, on the Poor House hill, west of the town of Wilmington, adjoining next the Borough line, lying between the improved lands of Dr. Tilton and John Way, and extending westward on Society street, nearly to the Kennet turnpike road, the whole being very good arable land, under good fence, and the finest situation near the Borough of Wilmington, and capable of very elegant improvement.

One Lot containing 60 acres of prime marsh, part of Cherry Island and marshes, bounded on the south front by the marsh road, and surrounded on all other sides by the Island Creek, the whole being well ditched and in

fine mowable order—this lot containing the height of Cherry Island, is particularly valuable for improvement. It will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers.

One Lot containing 40 acres of prime marsh, part of Cherry Island marshes, situate on the south side of the marsh road, and surrounded on all sides by Rock Creek, the whole being in fine mowable grass order—will be divided into small lots if required.

A two story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate in the town of Wilmington, the lot being one entire square of ground, next north of Friends Meeting House, bounded on the several sides by Hanover, Pasture, Queen and West streets, affording very excellent building lots fronting on each street. The lot is at present divided into small gardens and an orchard; the house is about twenty feet front, and extending with back buildings near 100 feet deep, is in excellent order.

A Lot in the town of Wilmington, fronting on the main street 33 feet, at the corner of Broad street, and extending on Broad street 236 feet to King street, and fronting thereon, 30 feet on the east side thereof.

A Lot in the town of Wilmington, south eastward of the Academy lot, adjoining 234 feet on the north side of Kent street, and fronting 70 feet each on Kent and French streets.

A Lot southward of the Academy and fronting 70 feet on the east side of King, and extending of that breadth 234 feet to French street. Both the foregoing lots adjoining land of the Presbyterian congregation. Application may be made to John Turner, Head of Chester, or to

JOSHUA & THOMAS GILPIN,
February 4—3 Philadelphia.

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 18, 1812.
ORDERED, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY Clk.
A Supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State."

WHEREAS, the organization of the Officers, of this State, under the Field and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calvert and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Baltimore county the sixth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil & Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Anne's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegany county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quarter Master Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Sadler, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumery Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumery Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and required to cause commissions to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, whether the number of Troops in said Districts be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops to called out may entitle them to, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and a uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State, whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding and obligatory up

on the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within its county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier General of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Troop, together with the arms and other equipment belonging to an officer, non commissioned officer, or private, of the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may form themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficer like conduct, when on parade or in uniform, shall be the same against Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, enrolled in any Troop of Horse, shall not be permitted to quit the same, under a penalty, if an officer, of fifty dollars; a non commissioned officer, of forty dollars, and if a private, of twenty dollars, unless they have previously obtained the consent of at least two thirds of the Troop they may be so disposed to quit, or shall have been discharged from such Troop by the decision of a Court Martial, or shall remove out of the Cavalry Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, **THAT**, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition Kent county court, at the next session, which will be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.

THOMAS TAYLOR.
Kent county, december 17—3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named *Waitman*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is well legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat made of calico—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bring him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Cratchers Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.
CYRUS BELL,
december 31—6m

NOTICE.

ON application of *Margaret Rogers*, of Queen Anne's county, in writing to me in the recess of the court, as one of the Associate Judges of the second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to her petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that she hath resided in the state of Maryland, the two preceding years prior to her application—and having been brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against the body of the said Margaret Rogers—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Margaret Rogers be discharged from imprisonment, and that she appear before the county court of Queen Anne's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to her by her creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for her creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Margaret Rogers do give notice to her creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in May term next. Given under my hand this 24th day of December, 1811.

LEMUEL PURNELL.
January 28—1ed3m

IN QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT.—October Term, 1811.

GREENBERRY GRIFFIN, of Queen Anne's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the state of Maryland; and having also given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Anne's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application, and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court that the said Greenberry Griffin be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, and a paper published in Baltimore called the Sun, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Greenberry Griffin should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy.

JOHN BROWNE, Clk.
January 28—1*

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, &c.

ON application of *Joseph Browne*, (a free black man) of Queen Anne's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Browne, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Joseph Browne be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Anne's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Browne do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star paper published at Easton, once in every week for the space of four successive weeks, three months previous to the first Saturday in next May term, and by setting up a copy thereof at the court house door in the county aforesaid. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.
February 4—4—Rd. T. EARLE.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Easton, during the holidays, negro George, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in—It is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Purnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him a gain, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county. **JOSEPH HASKINS,**
Easton, december 31—m

MARYLAND.

Worcester County's 19th.

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of *Charlotte Greer*, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property, and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them, being annexed to her petition, and the said Charlotte Greer having satisfied me by competent testimony that she has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this her application, and the sheriff of Worcester county court having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt and for no other cause whatever, and the said Charlotte Greer having given sufficient security for her personal appearance at Worcester county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against her by her creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charlotte Greer be discharged from her imprisonment, and that she, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns at Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in May term next, give notice to her creditors to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said first Saturday in May term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charlotte Greer should not have the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th September, 1811.

JAMES B. ROBINS.
January 14, 1812—3m

IN QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Queen Anne's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said acts, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the State of Maryland; and having given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Anne's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, relative to his said application—and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said Samuel Thompson be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court—and also by causing a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of the said county aforesaid, also three months before the said day, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Thompson should not have the benefit of the said acts.—True copy.—Test. feb. 4—4 **JOHN BROWNE, Clk.**

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

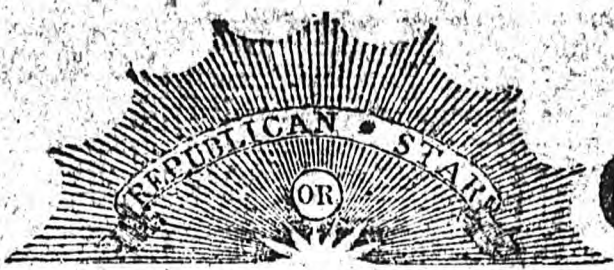
RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a negro man named *Cesar*,—about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of *George Stewart*. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 33 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid—by **WM. MILES.**
P. Anne, Som county, Md. feb 11—7*

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 27th ult, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself *Betty*; says she is free, and that she lately lived with a Mr. John Lefferson, of Jefferson county, Virginia. She appears to be about 45 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has lost nearly all her forehead hair; her clothing is a striped cotton short gown, a striped blue and yellow lincey petticoat, a white cotton handkerchief, old stockings and shoes. Her owner (if a slave) is requested to release her, or she will be sold for her price fees and other expenses, according to law. **MATTHIAS SHAFFNER,**
Sh'ff. of Washington county, Md.
January 23 (Feb 11)—3

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, near Greensboro, early in August last, a white apprentice boy, by the name of *Thomas Marshall*, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high—slender made, with brown hair. Had on when he went away, a white cotton round about jacket, striped cotton trousers, white cotton stockings, new shoes, and felt hat. Whoever shall take up said runaway, and deliver him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no expenses will be paid. feb. 4—3* **DANIEL BELL,** &c.



EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[Vol. 10.....13.]

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1812.

[No. 26.....640.]

TERMS OF THE STAR—Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly, in advance: No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

NOTICE.
Pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Talbot county, on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

Will be offered at public sale, if fair, if not, the first fair day, all the personal estate of the late Richard Larimore, deceased, at his late dwelling, in Talbot county—consisting of several valuable negroes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils; together with household and kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, by the purchasers giving bond or note with security, bearing interest from the date; and on all sums under six dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and terms more particularly made known. Attendance given by

JAMES DAWSON, Ex'or
of R. Larimore, dec'd.

February 19—2

PUBLIC SALE.
By an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on Wednesday, 26th of February inst. at the late residence of John C. Leonard, late of said county, deceased, near Hillsborough—

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. corn blades and top fodder—with a variety of articles, which will be offered. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above six dollars, the purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date, for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold; and attendance given by

ELIZABETH LEONARD, Ex'or
WILLIAM A. LEONARD, Ex'or
February 11—3

PUBLIC SALE.
Pursuant to an Order of the Honorable Orphans' Court for Kent County, on Wednesday, the 26th instant—

Will be offered at public sale, and on credit until the first day of August next, a part of the personal estate of Robert Walters, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, consisting of a large and valuable stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, implements of husbandry of every kind, about seven thousand weight of pork, salted and ready for smoking, two fatted cattle now on hoof; corn blades, fodder and wheat straw, and a variety of other articles.

The devisees of the landed estate of the said deceased, who are entitled to the right of pre-emption in the crops growing on the premises, will be pleased to take notice, that they must close their right with the subscriber previous to the day of sale, or the crops will be disposed of on that day as the law directs.

WM. H. NICHOLSON, ex'or of
Robert Walters, late of Q. A. county.
February 11—3

PUBLIC SALE.
In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland,

THE subscriber will expose at public sale, on Monday, the second day of March next, at the house of William Uselton, in George Town, the following real estate, the property of the late John Voorhees, of Kent county, deceased.

A FARM in Cecil county, about two miles from Peddle Lane, whereon Mrs. Cosden now lives, adjoining the lands of Benjamin E. Price, and Alphonso Cosden, and containing one hundred and ninety acres. This farm is of a kind soil, the buildings on it are comfortable, and the neighbourhood the most agreeable & pleasant in the county.

A very valuable Lot in George Town, containing about three acres, on which stand a good brick dwelling house, a large granary, store house, stable, smoke house, carriage &c. It is the same property where the late Mr. Voorhees carried on a very extensive commercial business for a great number of years, and at a small expence the buildings could be again fitted up for the same purpose.

A tract of woodland containing two hundred and fifteen acres, lying in the upper part of Queen Anne's county, but a short distance from the Delaware line, and near the residence of James Clow, esq. who will shew the property to any person who may incline to purchase. The whole of this tract is in wood except a very few acres.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on the day above mentioned, if fair, if not, on the first fair day following—The purchaser must give bond with good security for the payment of the money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

W. SPENCER, Trustee.

February 11—3

BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE AT THE STAR-OFFICE.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE

By order of the Judges of Talbot county court, at Nov Term 1811—

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on the 30th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the first fair day thereafter, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, that valuable FARM, the property of the late Henry Bowdell, called "White Phillips," containing 194 acres, subject to the incumbrance of a widow's dower, lying on one of the eastern branches of Bullingbrook Creek, and on the county road from Easton to Chancellor's Point—There is some good bottom for meadow, and a great part of the arable land may be improved by ploughing.

SAM'L STEVENS, Junr }
DANIEL MARTIN } Commissioners
J. S. GOLDSBOROUGH }
February 11—6

FOR SALE.

On the most accommodating terms, THE two story Brick House and half the Lot attached to it, in the Town of Easton, now in the tenure of John Stearns, Junr. Under said house is an excellent cellar with two apartments; and two rooms on each floor up—also, an excellent brick kitchen and pantry adjoining—Any person wishing to purchase a handsome and healthy situation for a private family may hear the terms by applying to Mr. Richard Sherwood, who is empowered to contract for the same, or to the subscriber, living at the Trappe.

WM. BERRIDGE.

February 19—3

VACCINATION.

ALL persons who are unable to pay, will be vaccinated *Gratis*, by calling at my shop, situated on Dover street, one door from the corner of Washington.

THEOPHORE DENNY.

Easton, Feb. 18—3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

THAT the subscribers, of Caroline county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Harcastle, late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers there of to the subscribers, at or before the twentieth day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 13th day of February, 1812.

SAMUEL HARDCASTLE, } Admrs.
THOMAS CULBRETH, }
Feb. 18—3

P. S. Judgment Creditors can receive a part, half or more, at any time they may present their claims to the subscriber (in Denton) legally authenticated.

TH CULBRETH.

IN CHANCERY, FEB. 6TH, 1812.
ORDERED. That the sale of the real estate of William Littleton, of Dorchester county, made and reported by James Chaplain, as trustee be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star, at least once in each of three successive weeks, before the 15th day of March.

The report states that the said estate was sold for \$1141. True copy. Test—NICH'S BREWER, Reg. Cur. Can.
February 18—3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

On the first of February, 1812, the partnership of Meeds, Dawson, & Co. was dissolved with mutual consent.

MEEDS, DAWSON, & Co.

February 18—3

EASTERN SHORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books will be opened at the Court House in the town of Easton, on the 24th day of the 3d month (March) next, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon, until 4 in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking subscriptions for shares in the stock of said company, which is to consist of 2000 shares of 25 dollars each, to be paid to the President and Directors to be hereafter appointed by the Stockholders when 1000 shares are subscribed for, in installments not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents on each share, at such time as the said President and Directors shall appoint; they giving three weeks notice thereof, in one or more papers published in the town of Easton.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT MOORE, Sec'y.

Easton, 24 mo (Feb.) 11—8

CAUTION.

THE public will please to take notice, that the Columbian Oil will always be sold in bottles which have the words, "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil" blown in the glass; the bottles sealed with the initials J. J. in red wax; and the outside label signed with red ink by John Love, (sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies,) without which true characteristics, none will be genuine.

THOMAS H. DAWSON,

Agent for Talbot county.

N. B. Six cents will be allowed for every empty bottle returned.
January 7—18

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

DECEMBER 17, 1811.

In support of his motion to reduce the number of regiments proposed in the bill to raise an additional military force, and in reply to Mr. Giles—

Mr. ANDERSON said, he was not a little surprised to hear the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Giles) say that he was unprepared to oppose a very unexpected motion, when he (Mr. A.) had two days before, whilst the bill was under consideration, suggested his intention, in his place, to make the motion he had now made; upon which the honorable member expressed a wish to postpone the consideration of the question, and immediately moved the postponement of the bill, which was not opposed, and of course prevailed. Mr. A. said, that the motion was not, therefore, made without due consideration. He had consulted with a number of the members of this honorable body, for whose judgment and opinions he had great respect, and with whose approbation, and he might indeed add, at whose instance, the motion had been made. He was, however, himself ready & willing to meet all the responsibility that might attach to it; notwithstanding the surprise of the honorable member as to the quarter from which it had come.

Mr. A. said, he should not pretend to reply to all the various observations the gentleman had thought proper to make, very many of which he considered altogether irrelevant to the question under consideration, but which might, perhaps, answer some other purpose which the honorable member might have in view.

Mr. Anderson said, he was as strongly impressed with the necessity of a sufficient force, for the invasion of Canada, as the gentleman from Virginia could possibly be, and not a single expression had escaped him to induce a belief that he should be unwilling to vote a proper and ample force for that service; but he differed greatly with the gentleman as to the kind of force we ought immediately to employ. The honorable member appeared to place his sole dependence upon regular troops; and yet, if he understood his argument, he was decidedly in favor of making a descent upon Canada early in the spring. As to the time, Mr. A. agreed with him; but as to the means, he certainly differed very greatly from him. The number of regulars contemplated by the gentleman could not possibly be raised within the time; he was therefore of opinion, that a less number ought to be inserted in the bill. It should be recollected that we had very recently authorized the regiments in the peace establishment to be filled; they would require at least 6,000 men; and thereto 25,000 more, the number proposed by the honorable member; and he would ask him to answer candidly, whether he really believed that so great a number of regular troops could be enlisted within the time required for the service to be performed. Mr. A. said, impressed, as he was, with a firm belief that not more than half the number proposed by the honorable member could be enlisted within the time they must take the field in order to act efficiently against Canada, he could not see the propriety of retaining the whole number contemplated by the bill. Mr. A. said, it must be well known to every gentleman, that the invasion of Canada must necessarily take place before the breaking up of the ice in the river St. Lawrence; otherwise, twice 25,000 would be required—because large reinforcements, as soon as an opportunity presented, would most certainly be thrown into that country. Mr. A. said, upon a fair view of the whole subject, as it presented itself to him, he was decidedly of opinion that the number of regular troops to be raised by that bill, ought not to exceed 16,000, and he had no hesitation in saying, that in his opinion, as efficient a force would be raised were the present number in the bill retained—and in the former case, we should prove to our enemies, that we were able to raise such number of regular troops as might be wanted upon a sudden emergency; but in the latter, we should not be able to make the same exhibit. What then would be the consequence? You would give a most mortifying proof that your means were not commensurate to your ends; that your plan had been badly digested, and worse executed. And surely the gentleman can have no desire to present such a state of things, at the very moment when all the energies of the nation seem to be required. Mr. A. said, to avoid this extraordinary exhibit, was also one of his objects; and this, in his opinion, could be done by taking the course he had contemplated, reduce the number of regulars and supply the deficiency by volunteers. This, he firmly believed, was in our power. Combine the two corps; take nearly an equal number of each;

and the object intended could be effected. Mr. A. said, he was convinced that it was the mode the President had contemplated; and he entirely approved it; & if the honorable member had attended to another part of the president's message where it speaks of volunteers, he must himself have been convinced, that the President did not mean to make the descent upon Canada with the 10,000 regulars only; which had been understood, as the gentleman had stated, to be the auxiliary force referred to in the message. The object of the President cannot be better explained than by referring to the message itself. He says—"I recommend accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force to be engaged for a more limited time; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services." The manner in which the President speaks of the volunteers, can leave no doubt upon the mind of any one as to the service in which they were to be employed—they are evidently intended to be united with the regular troops to perform urgent services, according to the express language of the message. Mr. A. would ask the honorable member, what was the urgent service meant by the President? Most certainly a descent upon Canada, in which the regulars and volunteers were equally to participate. Why then the honorable member had taken so much pains to prove that the 10,000 regulars were the only military force with which the President had intended to perform the urgent service referred to in his message. Mr. A. was at a loss to comprehend; for he understood the message and the object of it very differently; & he should have expected that the candor of the honorable member would have induced him to have given the message a fair interpretation. That he had not done so, must be supposed to proceed from his recent but very strong attachment to a regular military force. However anti-republican this doctrine had formerly been, it seemed now to be viewed through a different medium by the honorable member from Virginia.

Mr. A. said, that having proved, as he thought, a fair interpretation of the President's message, that he intended to unite the volunteers, (that might be thought requisite) with the regular troops, to perform the urgent services of which he speaks, he would endeavor to present a fair and impartial view of the course recommended by the President, and compare it with the course which had been taken and so strenuously supported by the honorable member from Virginia. The President had recommended the raising of volunteers; and it was incidentally made known that the auxiliary force spoken of, was 10,000 regular troops. If then provision had been immediately made by law for raising ten thousand regular troops, & also for raising volunteers, those troops now would be in a state of preparation; a considerable number of the regular troops would be now have been enlisted, and the chance of getting the whole number greatly increased. If time had been afforded, as it ought to have been, the laws passed within two or three weeks after Congress met, which might have been done, a sufficient regular force would, in all probability, have been in a state of readiness in all the month of April; and the number of volunteers which might have been required to make up the necessary force, would no doubt long since have offered their services, and the whole have been in a state of preparation to take the field in time to have performed the arduous service contemplated by the President. But instead of that course having been pursued, what has been done? Your first military bill, reported only a few days ago, is now under consideration; the session now almost half expired, and at this late period, the honorable member, to whom, as chairman of the committee, &c. the whole management of the military business was referred, insists upon raising 25,000 regular troops, whose duty it shall be to make a descent upon Canada, in all the month of May. Can the gentleman be serious? Does he believe it practicable? If he does, Mr. A. said, he should be obliged to believe, that the honorable member was in earnest some days ago, when he assured the Senate, that he knew very little of military affairs. Mr. A. said, from the proofs we have repeatedly had, of the difficulty of obtaining men by enlistment for so long a time as five years, and the want in our country of those kinds of materials of which regular troops are made, he did not believe that one half the number proposed to be raised by the bill could be enlisted within the time required. Mr. A. said, although he was not as much in the habit of prophesying as the honorable member, he would, under all circumstances, venture to predict, that the scheme of now raising twenty five thousand regular troops, to perform the arduous service contemplated in the President's message, would entirely fail, and that the course pointed out by the President must at last be adopted; that is, to unite volunteers with regular troops.

Mr. A. said he trusted that the honorable member (and himself had in view the same

object, but differed as to the means of carrying it into effect; the means proposed by the honorable member were regular troops only. If then the bill should pass to raise 25,000, entire dependence would, in all probability, be placed upon the regular troops, ordered to be raised; the consequence, as he had before said, would be, that the whole object must fail. He was therefore for taking the regular troops that could be raised in time, & supplying the additional number of men, which might be wanted, by volunteers—15 or 20,000 of whom could, he had no doubt, be brought into the field, before ten thousand of the regular troops, contemplated by the bill, could be enlisted. By this mode (notwithstanding so much time had been lost) an efficient army might be yet provided in time to carry into effect the objects of the government, which, Mr. A. said, he did not believe could or would be done if dependence were placed upon the regular troops. Notwithstanding the little confidence which the honorable member seems disposed to place in the volunteers, Mr. A. said, he had no hesitation in giving it, as his most decided opinion, that at least as much dependence might be placed upon the volunteers, as upon the newly raised regular troops. The volunteers would have the same chance of discipline that the new regulars would have. A sufficient number of those who offered their services, might be called into the field, as early as the season would admit, and placed under strict discipline; to which for their own honor they would readily submit—any require, if left to their own choice; for the first object they would have in view would be to acquire military skill; and they would not only be very soon prepared to perform field duty, but might entirely be depended upon for any other service. Witness the prowess of the volunteers at the battle of the Wabash, and these had not been disciplined at all. Mr. A. said he expected the honorable member would admit, that the materials of which the volunteers would be composed, would be at least equal to those of which the regular troops would be formed; and the officers of the volunteer corps being appointed by the President, would, he had no doubt, faithfully perform their duty. Those, said Mr. A. are completely in our power; and he considered it our best policy, as well as our duty, to bring them into action. Mr. A. said in addition to the efficacy of the means which he proposed to bring into the field, it would have one very considerable advantage over the regular army of the honorable member. It would be more comfortable to the true principles of the constitution, and would consequently be more acceptable to the nation. The confidence with which he had spoken of volunteers, was not founded upon visionary theory, but practical experience; he had often in the revolution had opportunity to witness their military ardor & persevering firmness; on two occasions in particular, the one at Connecticut Farms, the other at Springfield, in the spring of 1780. The enemy had advanced, in force about two thousand, to a place called Connecticut Farms, about four miles from Elizabeth town, in New Jersey. The only troops that were within striking distance to oppose this force, was the brigade of Jersey regulars, containing then about a thousand men; many volunteers however flocked to their standard the enemy were met by this force—a battle ensued—the American army had the advantage of the ground; but the right wing of the enemy extended so far, that if not suddenly checked, it would have enabled them to have flanked our left. It was necessary to prevent it; services of this kind must be promptly rendered; four hundred regulars and two hundred volunteers were ordered to execute it; no more could be spared from the line. A good position alone could have justified the attempt, with the disparity of numbers. It was first made by manoeuvre, but it was soon found, it could only be done with the bayonet. A determined charge was made, and it was successful; the enemy were repulsed; the volunteers were upon the left; not a man broke his ranks. Some brave fellows fell, but their places were immediately filled; all behaved with the firmness of veterans. The next day, those troops had the thanks of General Washington in general orders. The volunteers had only joined the regulars a few days before the action. In about two weeks after, the enemy advanced in greater force—about five thousand—the troops who had been in the former action had kept their position where the battle had been fought; it was advantageous for an inferior force; it was a d-dile, covered for some distance on the right by a morass; on the left it was not well protected. Against this position, the enemy again advanced; & by their increased numbers, they were enabled to extend their right wing so far as completely to turn our left. We were obliged to retreat; but not without having kept the enemy a considerable time in check. You know, Mr. President, there is no situation so trying to the bravery and firmness of troops, as a retreat (for even you, sir, I believe, had to retreat sometimes). The volun-

Mr. Anderson said, I have stated Mr. President, perhaps with some warmth, the grounds upon which my confidence in volunteers has been founded; and be it remembered, said Mr. A. that they were militia volunteers. He said, he ought to have stated, that the enemy they had encountered, was composed of Regulars and Hessians—the whole under the command of the Hessian gen. Knyphausen. Mr. A. said, the volunteers he now proposed raising, he would have engaged for nine or twelve months, from the time of their reaching the place of general rendezvous. They should be engaged by officers to be appointed by the President, under such regulations (of course) as might be provided by law; but which could not now be well detailed.

frontier, he felt himself constrained to take notice of some very extraordinary language, used by the honorable member in relation to the intentions of the late and present Presidents, respecting the City of Orleans, in the in the event of a war with England. It was extremely painful to doubt the correctness of any gentleman's statement; but this was of so very extraordinary a character, that in duty to the section of the country he represented, and from the respect due to those distinguished characters, Mr. A. said, he considered himself bound to take notice, in a particular manner, of the assertions made by the honorable member from Virginia. Mr. A. said, the words had very much surprised him, when he heard them uttered; and he had immediately written them down. The honorable member has said, that he *did* know, that in the event of a war it was the intention of the late President, to let the English take Orleans without opposition, and leave it to the western people to retake it themselves; and he did believe that it was the intention of the present administration to act in the same way. [Mr. Giles attempted to explain; but Mr. A. insisted that the words, as he had taken them down, were correct, for which he appealed to the House. Mr. G. desisted from making any further attempt at explanation, & Mr. A. proceeded.] If, sir, said Mr. A. I could believe the late President of the United States capable of such an act; capable of so deliberate an infringement of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and all the moral and political obligations by which he was bound to his country and to his duty, I should not hesitate to say, that all his well earned fame ought to be forever merged in such an atrocious contemplated act.— But, said Mr. A. knowing, as I do, the motives and views by which the late President had been uniformly actuated with respect to the whole western country, I have very solid reason to believe he never contemplated, nor was he capable of committing so daring an outrage on the rights and interests of the whole western section of the Union.— What, Mr. President, would any one of the states say, at thus being thrown out of the protection of the union? Nay, what would be the impulse of the nation were the President capable of declaring that in the event of a war with an enemy, no matter whom, he would leave either Philadelphia, N. York or Boston, without offering any defence to be taken possession of by the army of the enemy, and leave it to the citizens of the state whose town should be thus occupied, to retake it themselves? Sir, the indignation of these people, and of the nation would rise to such a height, that whatever respect, esteem or veneration they might have had for him, all would be instantly swept from their bosoms, and he would be hurled from their confidence forever. But, said Mr. A. the well-earned fame of our late illustrious chief, is his shield and his buckler, and well upon this, as it has been upon many other occasions; and an elucidation of facts will test the correctness of the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. If, Mr. President, there was any one part of the U. States dearer to the late President than any other, in a national point of view, Mr. A. said, he should naturally suppose it was New-Orleans. It was, as it were his own begotten child; he had nursed it in its infancy, and had almost reared it to manhood. Sir, he could never forsake it; much less could he voluntarily surrender it, to be sacked and plundered, as it most certainly would be, by a mercenary foe. I will not, Mr. President, examine some facts said Mr. A. which have a strong bearing upon the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. He would be recollected by every honorable member upon this floor, that some few years ago, when it was understood that Gen. Prevost, with a body of troops, had sailed from Halifax, with intent as it was expected, for the mouth of Mississippi, the then President, apprehended the movement might possibly be to possess Orleans. What was the conduct of the President upon that occasion? Did he leave it defenceless for the enemy to take? No, sir; immediately gave orders for all troops that could be collected within almost any reasonable distance, to march immediately for the protection of the place; and those that were near sea-board were instantly transported over water; and every exertion was made to throw a sufficient force into Orleans and its vicinity, to afford it the most ample protection. This, sir, happened shortly before the President went of office; and no other occasion presented itself of evincing his good disposition towards that portion of the Union; until he was succeeded by the present Chief Magistrate, who has been measurably implicated in the charge, by the honorable member; of this he has only expressed his belief; he has not; however, told us upon what belief is founded. Inasmuch as Mr. President, as the charge exists in the belief of the honorable member,

Mr. A. said the observations of the honorable member, respecting the Secretary of the Treasury, the financial department, and the admiration as connected with it, required and should receive an answer. Mr. A. said he considered himself peculiarly bound to support the Secretary, as he had been the innocent cause by introducing him into the debate, in the course of the observations he had made, in support of his motion, and thereby bringing upon him the animadversions, which the honorable member had taken occasion to make. His attack upon the Secretary is of a singular kind; he does not impeach a single official act of that officer, but throws out vague insinuations of an intangible shape, as almost to defy an enquiry into their truth. The official acts of a public officer are always free subjects of investigation and discussion; but, does it comport with the dignity of a member of this body, to asperse without proof, not his acts, but his supposed opinions? The honorable member presumes the Secretary gave his assent to the repeal of the salt tax—upon what authority does he found this opinion of the Secretary? No proof can be given of it. Mr. A. said he had always understood that the Secretary was opposed to the repeal of that tax. His numerous reports prove the fact, in all of which, if they are examined, it will be found, that he considered that duty as one of the branches of revenue upon which he relied. But there would be no criminality, if we were to suppose that the Secretary had joined in the general opinion and given his assent to the repeal, as well as the honorable member has done; the fact, however, Mr. A. avowed to be otherwise. That officer must be supposed more alive to every thing connected with the Treasury, than other members of the government. So far had the Secretary carried this feeling towards the Treasury, that he was not only opposed to the repeal of the salt tax; but Mr. A. had always understood that he was opposed to the repeal of the internal taxes at the time they took place; with a view no doubt not only to be able to meet all the demands that could be legally made upon the Treasury, but to procure a surplus, to meet any contingency that the peculiar state of our foreign relations might demand. How then the honorable member can charge the Secretary with the deficiency which the salt tax would have prevented, according to the gentleman's calculation, Mr. A. said he was at a loss to know. The honorable member ought more properly to charge his own complacency with the great deficit which he sees, so anxious to charge to the Secretary. The Secretary was opposed to the repeal of the salt tax, from his opinion of the correctness of it. The honorable member was also opposed to it, for the same reason; but from complaisance, himself tells us, he voted for the repeal. He then, and not the Secretary, is answerable to the Treasury for the great loss sustained by the repeal of that tax. If he has told us, that its repeal depended upon his single vote; and that vote he gave from complaisance, and not from a conviction of its correctness,

already existing were sufficient to defray the expense authorised by law?— At this moment, whilst we are acting on the subject of the army which will (greatly) more than double the public expenses, the honorable member does not deign to inquire into the Ways and Means. He scouts the very idea, and find great fault with him. (Mr. A.) because he presumed to make some inquiry into the present state of the national treasury. Whether we now vote six or ten regiments of infantry, with the addition of those of artillery and horse, the expense will be great; but we think it necessary some additional troops shall be raised, and will vote accordingly. After they shall have been authorised, and not before, the Treasury Department may properly be called upon, to point out the resources and present them to our consideration. The honorable member, not satisfied with his vague charge of what he calls a recession of the treasury department, extends the charge in a most extraordinary manner, to the late and present administrations. To their indisposition to press on the treasury, and to disturb the repose and popularity of the Secretary of the Treasury, the honorable member ascribes the measures which, in his opinion, had dishonoured the nation the last three years. Can this be correct, Mr. President? Can this House believe that the late & present administrations would be capable of acting upon such principles? The honorable member has roundly asserted that the late President, that Mr. Jefferson, whenever he was opposed to what he deemed unnecessary expense, instead of being actuated by his knowledge of the necessity of the measure, his aversion to saddle such an expense on the people, instead of being, as he has expressed it, averse to taking from the *mouth of labor its hard earnings*, had no other motive, but a fear to disturb the repose and popularity of the Secretary! But, Mr. President, what is the Treasury, abstractedly speaking? and what does the honorable member mean by a fear to press on the Treasury? The officers of the Treasury are mere agents to receive and to pay the money which is collected from the people. There is never any real pressure on the Treasury. If there be at any time pressure for the purpose of defraying any expense, it is a pressure on the people, who must pay the money. Whether the Treasury has ten or twenty millions to collect from the people, or to pay to the other agents of government, the repose of the Secretary is not in the least disturbed. When, during the revolutionary war, Congress was obliged to call on the people for heavy taxes, or unable to redeem the paper money, the pressure fell on the people, who had the taxes to pay and whose hands the paper money died away. When notwithstanding the inadequate resources, we were unable to defray the most necessary expenses the pressure fell on whom? On the empty Treasury? No sir—it fell on the army—on the defenders of the country—on those war worn veterans who were scantily fed, hardly clothed, and not paid at all, and whose earnings at last, fell into the hands of speculative harpies. But, sir, what effect had the state of things upon the personal repose of your then commissioners of treasury? Not the least, except far as they felt for the distresses of their country, and identified themselves with its fate; and it is the only point of view, said Mr. A. that the repose of Secretary of your Treasury can be disturbed on similar occasions. The substitution of the Treasury—of the chest into which the taxes are paid to the people themselves who pay them is one of those equivokes of which the honorable member is so fond. It is, however, an artifice too thinly veiled to deceive the Senate, or mislead the constituents. Mr. A. said, the course taken by the hon. member had been devious, that it had been hard to follow him, and indeed sometimes to understand his meaning correctly.

al embargo laws; that the laws were as well executed, as any restrictive laws, of so pressing a character, could have been upon so extensive a Coast, and more so than the restrictive laws of Great Britain & France had ever been, with all their navies and numerous armies; and that it was not because this law was not well executed that it was repealed, but in consequence of another consideration, well known to the honorable member himself, who can give as accurate a history of the repeal of that law, as any honorable member of either House. Mr. A. said, with respect to the failure, on the part of the House of Representatives, to adopt contingent letters of marque and reprisal, he could not see how that could with any propriety be attributed to the late President. He did not indeed, by an official message, recommend such a measure; and the correctness of such a course might well be doubted, upon constitutional grounds. But, Mr. A. said, he well knew that the President was anxious for a provision of that kind, as a substitute for the embargo; whether in the precise phraseology of the provision the House rejected, Mr. A. could not say; but knowing, as he did that the President was desirous of a strong substitute, he was sorry that the honorable member had attempted to attribute to him the failure of so important a measure, for which he was in no way responsible.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the fine fast sailing pilot boat schr. Flash, Mather, in 37 days from Bordeaux, with a very valuable cargo.—The Flash sailed on the 4th Jan.

By the arrival of the Flash, several letters were received, of which the following are extracts:—

“Mr. Myers, the Consul, handed to us the following list of vessels given up by the emperor, the most of which were sequestered under the Rambouillet decree.

Ship —, at Amsterdam, burthen 300 tons, belonging to Le Roy, Bayard and M'Evers, having a cargo of tea on board, admitted by paying duty.

The Pocahontas, at Toulon, permission to depart, and go to Marseilles to load.

The *Arastus*, with a cargo of tobacco, had been visited by British vessels and under the Berlin and Milan decrees has been given up together with the cargo.

The Whampoa has permission to import her cargo and export the amount thereof.

The Two Brothers, at St. Maloes, has permission to depart with the amount of her cargo.

The Adventure, at Nantz, has also permission to sail.

Other reclamations are under examination, whereof the result may be shortly expected.

The following vessels have just arrived :—Brig Clio, from New York ; ship Lark, from Philadelphia, via New York ; schr. Susannah Emeline, do. ; ship Helen, Philadelphia."

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in Bordeaux, to his friend in this city, dated 20th Dec. and received by the schr. Flash.

"If we may believe the general reports in circulation, some definitive commercial arrangement is negotiating at Paris, with Mr. Barlow, the American minister; and it is said the result will be very satisfactory. The United States' frigate Constitution is expected to sail in all this month, or early in January, and will probably be the bearer of interesting news."

Despatches were received for government by the Flash, and forwarded by yesterday's southern mail.

FEBRUARY 17.

We learn by Captain Pindar, of the schooner Feiry, who arrived yesterday from Gibraltar via Madeira, having left the former place the 24th Dec. that the French army, under Marshal Soult consisting of ten thousand men, had captured Tariffa. The town was bombarded during two weeks—a breach was at length effected, by which they entered the place, and made themselves masters of it at the point of the bayonet. They immediately plundered and burnt the whole Town. Capt. Pindar also states that the British ship Treclary, had arrived at Madeira in ten days from Bristol, (Eng.) which place she left the 1st of January, bringing news of peace being concluded between England and France. This news was also confirmed by a schooner that had arrived the day before Captain Pindar sailed in 11 days from Falmouth. Capt. P. states that it was generally credited at Madeira and that the price of wine experienced an immediate rise in consequence. We hope this very agreeable information may prove true.

Writing Paper, School Books, &c. &c.
FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

STAR
General Advertiser.
EASTON...TUESDAY MORNING,
FEBRUARY 25, 1812.

This number of the STAR completes a half year with original subscribers, from whom a payment becomes due—to those who have paid, the Editor respectfully presents his compliments; those who have not paid, are now particularly invited to do so. The continued and increasing patronage the STAR receives, prompts him to procure a new type and paper in the spring; to do which, (from the advance on those articles) debts due the office are indispensably necessary.—No excuse can now be offered as to change or conveyance.

The desire to present Mr. Anderson's Speech in reply to Mr. Giles, in the Senate of the U States, in one paper, has excluded much matter intended for this morning.

A letter from Baltimore by yesterday's packet, informs that the frigate Constitution had arrived at Norfolk, by which important despatches are expected—vide Foreign news in second page.

Both the contending parties in Spain have gained a small victory, from detachments.

Washington City, Feb. 18.

The President of the United States has, we learn, approved of the acquittal of Brig. Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, of all the charges alleged against him, and caused his sword to be restored to him. The particulars of the case have not yet reached us in such a shape as to enable us to speak of them with certainty; but we shall probably have it in our power to lay them before our readers in a few days.

Maj. Gen. DEARBORN, and Brig. Gen. WILKINSON, arrived in this city on Monday.

We are happy in being able to contradict the rumor, which we noticed in our paper of this day week, of the murder of PETER SAILLY, Esq. Collector of the District of Champlain, N. Y. His house was broken open by a band of villains on the night of the 29th ult. but instead of their destroying him, he shot two of them, one of whom is expected to die.

[Nat. Intel.]

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council, February 12, 1812.

Inspectors of Lumber for Baltimore city and county—Joseph Jamison, Christian Slimmer, Joshua Swann, Joshua Ennis, Samuel House, George Hall, John Buck, Jas. D. Jones.

Theodore Beall and Francis Hagen, justices of the peace for Frederick county.

Jeremiah Booth, justice of the peace for St. Mary's.

Frisby Tighman, lieutenant colonel 1st regiment, cavalry district.

Henry Kemp, major do do

Otho H. Williams, major do do

John Trucks, capt. No. 1. do do

Jacob Shriver, capt. No. 2. do do

John Cook, capt. No. 3. do do

Christian Cost, capt. No. 4. do do

William B. Beanes, lieutenant colonel 2d regiment, cavalry district.

Joseph Kent, major of a squadron, 2d regiment, cavalry district.

Thomas C. Nichols, major do do

Lewis Duval, lieutenant colonel, 3d regiment, cavalry district.

Charles S. Ridgely, major of a squadron, 3d regiment, cavalry district.

Thomas H. Wilkinson, major do do

James Williams, captain of a troop of horse, 3d regiment, cavalry district.

William M. Carcand, capt. do do

Larkin Hammond, capt. do do

Francis Newman, lieutenant colonel, 4th regiment, cavalry district.

James Thomas, major of a squadron 4th regiment, cavalry district.

Henry Alston, major do do

James Biays, lieutenant colonel, 5th regiment, cavalry district.

William B. Barney, major of a squadron, 5th regiment, cavalry district.

William Jackson, major do do

Henry Thompson, captain of a troop of horse, 5th regiment.

Jehu Bouldin capt. do do

Nicholas R. Moore, lieutenant colonel, 6th regiment, cavalry district.

Robert Lyon, major of a squadron, 6th regiment, cavalry district.

Benjamin Wilson, major do do

Jonas Green, capt. of a troop of horse, do do

Alexander Walten, capt. do do

John Street, lieutenant colonel, 7th regiment, cavalry district.

Thomas H. Burchhead, major of a squadron, 7th regiment, cavalry district.

John B. Howard, major do do

Edward Lloyd, lieutenant colonel, 9th regiment, cavalry district.

Robert H. Goldborough, major of a squadron, 9th regiment, cavalry district.

Thomas Emory, major do do

Richard Ireland Jones, capt. of a troop of horse

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk of the Council

NAPOLÉON'S ANSWER

To Mr. Barlow, on his first formal introduction, is said to have been as follows:—

"I am happy to receive a minister plenipotentiary from the United States, particularly so distinguished a gentleman whose opinions are so well known to me—make the English respect your flag, and you will obtain every thing you wish from me."

Situation of Mr. Dixon's Family.

(CONTINUED.)

Wednesday, Feb. 19th. I went to see friend Dixon's family this morning early, but his wife was unable to walk to the door or window, from the great soreness in her feet, which were considerably inflamed, as her husband informed me, and could not be seen. The pock had dried every where except those parts. Upon the whole he was much encouraged to believe she would do well.

The young woman's arms were both inflamed, and she complained of soreness in both arm-pits, and said she had been feverish. The three oldest children's arms looked tolerably well, and if their information could be relied on, they felt the usual soreness in the arm pits, but the arms of the youngest child had not so favorable an appearance, the pustule on the arm which had probably taken the infection from the first vaccination, looked pale and had not flattened so much on the top as in the other case; in the other arm which had been vaccinated on Thursday last, the inoculated part was scarcely inflamed, which induced the father to think the vaccination had not succeeded on that arm. He (the youngest child) had a return of ague and fever every night, but later every successive night.

It is probable the fever, which the young woman had complained of previous to my last visit, might have been occasioned by a slight affection of her gums from the mercury which she and the children had been taking, for it ought to have been observed, that I thought it prudent to guard against contingencies, and therefore treated them as tho' they were to take the small pox.—This might have been the cause why the effects of vaccination have not progressed so rapidly as in some other cases which were vaccinated on the same day.

Thursday, Feb. 20th. I have just seen Captain Fairbank, the brother of friend Dixon's wife, who says, all are pretty much the same as yesterday, except that no doubt remains that the vaccination had taken effect in every case. I had intended to visit the family to-morrow, but as nothing decisive can take place for a day or two more, I shall not see them before Sunday.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Saturday Feb. 22d. Though I had not intended to have visited friend Dixon's family before to-morrow, I was induced to do so to-day, from having prevailed on Doctor Robert Moore to accompany me, together with my great solicitude for the happy result of all the cases.

We found the wife in a fair way of recovery, and that the others had the common symptoms of having taken and gone through the different stages of the kind pox, unless the youngest child might be an exception; for it now evidently appeared that he had taken the infection only in one arm, and that from the second inoculation; but his father was confident he was sore under the arm from the circumstance of his complaining when lifted by it, and also, that he had been feverish for at least three days, and that he had not had the usual returns of the ague and fever. The pustule on his arm had a very favourable appearance, and the customary inflammation was beginning to extend around it.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

LEXINGTON, K. Feb. 4.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, to a gentleman in this place, dated

St. Louis, Jan. 12.

"I have just received despatches from Fort Madison, informing me that the Winnebago Indians have done much mischief above the garrison. Those Indians are supposed to have been in the late action. I expect hot work in the spring, and shall endeavor to be ready for it.—'Tis in vain to suppose our difficulties are over; the belief that they have but just commenced is much more rational."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Freeman's Journal, dated Caracas, Dec. 22, 1811.

"Yesterday I was present when the Federal Constitution of the states of Venezuela was signed by the members of the Congress. There was some opposition. The Priests have signed it, but have protested against one article which does away their privileges. They are now amenable to the civil law, the same as other citizens. But Miranda objected to the whole!! It is said, he would have preferred giving them one from a Throne! He has protested against the whole Constitution, and hereby exposed his views. In consequence those who were his most zealous friends have withdrawn from him in disgust; and I think he has very little chance of rising from his disgrace.

"The Constitution of these states resembles that of the United States of North-America. It will now be submitted to the different states of Venezuela.

"There is great encouragement for foreigners in this country, if they are mechanics or agriculturalists, especially if they have some property; but the prospect for merchants is very dull.—The 'continental system' affects this country exceedingly."

New-Orleans Jan. 18.

We are happy to find, that the experiment made by the Steam-Boat New-Orleans, demonstrates, in the most satisfactory manner, the capability of propelling her against the current of the Mississippi.

We are informed by a gentleman who was on board, that the trip from here to the Turn and back (10 leagues) was made in 5 hours and 2 minutes by his watch.

January 17.

The Convention yesterday elected Eligius Fromentia, and Allen Magruder, Esqrs. delegates to carry on the Constitution they had adopted, for the approbation of Congress.

Norfolk, Feb. 12.

On Monday last arrived in Hampton Roads, from Lisbon (last from Madeira) his Britannic Majesty's frigate Macedonia, of 38 guns, with dispatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived at Norfolk, on Monday week, the ship Sheffield, Captain Cowper, in 30 days from Lisbon, by which vessel we have received papers of that place, to the 8th of January. A few days before the Sheffield sailed, a reinforcement of six thousand troops, infantry and cavalry, arrived at Lisbon, and were to march in a few days to join the grand army in Spain. Nothing important had occurred between the two armies.

An arrangement had been announced as having taken place between the governments of G. B. and Spain, and Portugal, by which Lord Wellington is appointed Gen. in chief of the armies of the three nations, whose regular force, it is said and believed, will in the spring amount to two hundred thousand men, exclusive of Guerrilla force, which has become very formidable to the French.

Married, on Tuesday last, Mr. Charles D. Barrow, of this county, to Miss L. Harrison, of Kent Island. Q. A. county.

Departed this life yesterday morning, Mrs. Mary Bullitt, the amiable consort of Thomas J. Bullitt, Esq. of this town.

In the death of so worthy a woman, not only the most affectionate companion, and highly respectable offspring and relatives but those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance are deprived of one of their first ornaments.

On SUNDAY, 8th March, the Rev'd Doctor KEMP will preach and administer the Sacrament, in the Church at Easton.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on THURSDAY, 19th day of March next,

ALL the right, title and estate, legal and equitable, of Robert Bruff, late of Talbot county, of, in and to the mill, premises and appurtenances, now in the occupation of James Elliott—Taken and to be sold by virtue of sundry fieri facias, in my hands, at the instance of Robert Bell, against said Bruff.

JOHN BENNETT, Sheriff

February 25—4

THE STOCKHOLDERS

IN the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, are hereby informed, that a further instalment of \$5 on each share of the Stock of said Company, is hereby called in and required to be paid at the Bank of Maryland, on or before the 30th day of April next. This sum will complete the payment of \$50, being the amount of original subscription in the said Company.

ROBERT M-KIM, Presdt.

February 25—10

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann S. Harfield, of Queen Anne's county, lately deceased, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, and deposit them in the hands of Dr. John D. Emory, of Queen Anne's county, or forward them to the subscriber, in Dorchester county, as early as possible.

WILLIAM W. ECCLESTON.

February 25—3

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT BOWIE, ESQUIRE,

Governor of the State of Maryland

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me by the Mayor of the City of Baltimore, and the Attorney General of the State of Maryland, that an atrocious murder hath been committed on the person of a certain VINCENT LE HERMITE, late of the City of Baltimore, (Barber) by some unknown hand; and praying the interposition of government, and whereas the quiet and security of the State depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities, to be duly executed. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, to whoever will discover the author or perpetrator of the said murder; provided he, she or any of them be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of the authority & powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free PARDON, to any person, being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder on the said condition.

Given in Council, at the City of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty sixth.

ROBERT BOWIE.

By his excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk. of the Council.

To be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; and the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald at Hager's Town; Star at Easton.

IN COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 14, 1812.

ORDERED, That the Supplement to an act, entitled, an act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, and the act to alter the time of meeting of the court of appeals, and for other purposes, be published twice in each week, for the space of three weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; in the Star, at Easton; in the Republican Gazette, at Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town.

By Order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, an act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law, within this province.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person or persons, against whom any judgment hath been or shall be rendered in any county court of this State, or any person in his, her or their behalf, being desirous of appealing from such judgment to the court of appeals of the shore, may at any time within the period prescribed by law for entering appeals, instead of prosecuting a writ of error for the removal of the said judgment, apply to the clerk of the county court in which such judgment hath been or shall be rendered, and direct the said clerk to enter & appeal, in the usual manner, from the judgment of the said county court to the court of appeals of the shore, and that such entry shall be made accordingly, the said clerk noting the time of entering such appeal; and there shall be the same proceedings had upon such appeal, as if the application for an appeal had been made to and the appeal had been granted by the county court, during the sitting of the said court: Provided, That execution upon any such judgment, shall not be stayed or delayed, or any supersedeas upon such judgment granted or issued forth upon any such appeal, unless such person or persons, in whose name such appeal shall be made, or some other, in his, her or their behalf, shall immediately upon making such appeal, enter into bond with sufficient sureties, such as the chief judge or an associate judge of the district, in which the said judgment shall be rendered, shall approve of, in the manner and agreeably to the form or according to the tenor of the condition of the said bond, as prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

An act to alter the times of the meeting of the Court of Appeals, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the court of appeals shall be holden for the Eastern Shore at the Town of Easton, on the first Monday in June and the last Monday in November, in each and every year:—and that from and after the first day of February next, the Court of Appeals shall be holden for the Western Shore, at the City of Annapolis, on the last Monday in May and first Monday in December, in each and every year; and that the said court to be holden for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, in the months of June and December, in each and every year, shall be holden by the judges thereof, or any three or more of them:—Provided always, That any one or more of the said judges, attending as aforesaid, shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the said court held for the Western and Eastern Shores respectively, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And so much of the act, entitled, an act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this State, and for the administration of justice therein, passed at November session, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, as provides for the holding of the Court of Appeals at different or other times than those herein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the second judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at Easton, for the Eastern Shore, on the last Monday in November, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals resident in the second judicial district, to attend at the town of Easton, on the last Monday in November next, & on the last Monday in November in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and enter judgments thereon by default, or to enter them not called by consent, and to order writs of execution, in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

ings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said court on the said last Monday in November in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in June, & may also bear teste on the said last Monday in November, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday in November, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid, by the said judge; and at each and every such November session, all actions, pleas, and other proceedings relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing June session.

And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary for the judges of the said court of appeals or any of them, except the judge of the said court resident in the third judicial district, to attend the said court to be holden at the City of Annapolis, for the western shore, on the last Monday in May, in each and every year; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the court of appeals, resident in the third judicial district, to attend at the city of Annapolis on the last Monday in May next, and on the last Monday in May in each and every year thereafter; who shall have power to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, returned to the court of appeals for the Western Shore, or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; & that all writs and process may be returnable to the said court on the said last Monday in May, in the same manner, as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in December, and may bear teste on the said last Monday in May, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day;—and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, to attend the said judge on the said last Monday of May, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things, as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said judge; and at each and every such May session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings, relative to any cause, appeal, writ of error, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing December session.

And be it enacted, That if the judge of the court of appeals, required by this act to attend at Easton, on the last Monday in November in each and every year, or the judge of the said court so required to attend at Annapolis, on the last Monday in May in each and every year, shall not attend as aforesaid on the said respective days; for the purposes by this act directed, the clerk of the said court is hereby authorized and empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said clerk can notify one of the other judges of the court of appeals, who shall attend within a convenient time, and shall have power as aforesaid, to make all necessary rules and orders, touching any suit, action, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings, as aforesaid, preparatory to the hearing, trial, or decision of such action, suit, appeal, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings as aforesaid; and the clerk of the said court is hereby empowered to adjourn the said court from day to day, until the said judge so notified, shall attend for the purposes by this act required.

And be it enacted, That appeals and writs of errors may be prosecuted and brought to the court of appeals for the Eastern Shore, in the month of November, and to the said court for the Western Shore, in the month of May, in the same manner as to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Eastern Shore on the first Monday in June, or to the session of the said court herein before directed to be holden for the Western Shore, on the first Monday in December, and such rules, orders and proceedings shall be had thereon, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such appeal or writ of error, as is herein before directed.

And be it enacted, That any one of the said judges, in court sitting, shall have power and authority to enter judgments by confession, to call executions, and enter judgments thereon by default, or to enter them not called by consent, and to order writs of execution, in all cases where the same may be necessary, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber,

THAT, being unable to pay all his just debts, he intends to petition the county court, at the next session, to be on the third Monday of March next, for the benefit of the several acts of assembly, passed for the relief of insolvent debtors.

THOMAS TALLOR

Kent county, December 17—1811

FOR BALTIMORE.



PACKET SLOOP MESSENGER.
CLEMENT VICKERS, MASTER.
WILL commence running, between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday next, and leave Easton on the above day, & Baltimore every Wednesday, during the season. For freight or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, or at his counting room, Easton Point.
CLEMENT VICKERS.
February 18—3

TALBOT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

Tuesday, February 11th, A. D. 1812.
ON application by petition of Edward Turner, surviving administrator of Thomas Reynolds, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Baltimore newspapers, and also in one of the newspapers at Easton.

IN testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid. I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1812.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

IN compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Reynolds, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to him; and all those having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the 20th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be barred from any benefit of said estate after that date. Given under my hand this 11th day of February, A. D. 1812.
EDWARD TURNER, Surviving adm'r of Thomas Reynolds.
February 18—3

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership existing under the Firm of Samuel Holmes & Co has this day dissolved by mutual consent, and being anxious to have their business settled up as soon as possible, desire all persons who have claims on them to bring them in immediately for settlement; and all persons owing them either on note or open account, are requested to come forward and make payment to Samuel Holmes, who is fully authorized to receive the same.
SAMUEL HOLMES, & Co.
Easton, January 7—m

SAMUEL HOLMES.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he intends doing business at the same stand lately occupied by Samuel Holmes & Co, where he has on hand and intends keeping, a good supply of Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Paints and Oils, &c. &c. of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms, and hopes by his particular attention to the business, to gain a share of their patronage.
Easton, January 7—m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Glanden, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, anno domini 1812.
LEVIN RAWLEIGH, Ex'or of William Glanden
February 11—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Applegarth, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of February, anno domini 1812.
ISABELLA APPLGARTH, Adm'r, Will annexed, of G. Applegarth.
February 11—3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Young, sen. late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, as no delay will be admitted. Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of January, 1812.
JOHN YOUNG.
Denton, Feb. 4—m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber here- by respectfully notifies his customers, friends and the Public in general that he has removed from his old stand and taken the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Brownell, next door to Mr. Bonnet's new brick building, and nearly opposite to the Market, where he proposes to continue the Boot & Shoe Making business extensively.—

He will keep on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, and calls for work shall be punctually attended to and neatly executed. He flatters himself that his attention to his business and the advantageous central stand he has taken will secure him a large share of public patronage.
GEORGE SEWELL.
February, 11—m

MAIL STAGE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has contracted to carry the Mail from Easton via Centerville to Chestertown, which makes the line of stages complete to Philadelphia—he has furnished himself with several pair of good horses, an excellent and commodious stage for the conveyance of passengers, and a careful, sober driver, and hopes by his attention to this establishment, to ensure public patronage.

The mail leaves Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Chestertown in the afternoon of the same days; returning, leaves Chestertown on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, and arrives at Easton in the afternoon. The subscriber begs leave further to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared at all times to accommodate with the best entertainment, passengers and others who may be pleased to call on him at the sign of the Fountain Inn.
SOLOMON LOWE.
Easton, September 10—m

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, Sc.

ON application of Joseph Browne, (a free black man) of Queen Ann's county, in writing to me, in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition—and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application: and having been brought before me by the Sheriff of Queen Ann's county, upon an execution against the body of the said Joseph Browne, I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Joseph Browne be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Queen Ann's county, on the first Saturday in May term next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Joseph Browne do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star paper published at Easton, once in every week for the space of four successive weeks, three months previous to the first Saturday in next May term, and by setting up a copy thereof at the court house door in the county aforesaid. Given under my hand this 29th day of January, 1812.
February 4—4 Rd T. EARLE.

MARYLAND,

Worcester County, to wit:

ON application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, as an Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition in writing of Charlotte Greer, of said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of her property, and a list of her creditors, on oath, as far as she can ascertain them, being annexed to her petition, and the said Charlotte Greer having satisfied me by competent testimony that she has resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this her application, and the sheriff of Worcester county court having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt and for no other cause whatever, and the said Charlotte Greer having given sufficient security for her personal appearance at Worcester county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against her by her creditors.—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Charlotte Greer be discharged from her imprisonment, and that she, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the court house door, and at the door of one of the taverns at Berlin, three months before the first Saturday in May term next, give notice to her creditors to be and appear before Worcester county court, on the said first Saturday in May term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Charlotte Greer should not have the benefit of the act of assembly aforesaid as prayed. Given under my hand this 25th September, 1811.
JAMES B. ROBINS.
January 14, 1812—3m

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 18, 1812.

ORDERED, That the supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State," be published twice in each week, for the space of four weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, in the Whig, American, Sun and Federal Gazette, of Baltimore; in the Star, of Easton; in the Republican Gazette, of Frederick Town; and in the Maryland Herald, of Hager's Town.

By Order,
NINIAN PINKNEY Ck.
A Supplement to the act, entitled, "An act to Regulate and Discipline the Militia of this State."

WHEREAS, the organization of the Cavalry of this State, under Field Officers, would conduce to the welfare and production of an effective force that might be extremely useful for sudden emergency, Therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the State is declared to be, and is hereby laid off into eleven regimental (cavalry) districts, and one extra squadron, to wit: Washington and Frederick counties shall constitute the first District; Montgomery and Prince George's counties the second District; Calver and Anne Arundel counties the third District; Charles and Saint Mary's counties the fourth District; Baltimore City the fifth District; Baltimore county the sixth District; Harford county with Howard's Troop from Baltimore county, the seventh District; Cecil & Kent counties the eighth District; Queen Ann's and Talbot counties the ninth District; Caroline and Dorchester counties the tenth District; Somerset and Worcester counties the eleventh District; and Allegany county to compose an extra squadron, and for the time being or until a regiment can be formed in said county, it shall be attached to the first Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That each regiment shall be composed of two squadrons of two Troops each, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, each squadron by a Major, each Troop consisting of two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Farrier, one Saddler, one Trumpeter and thirty two Privates, by a Captain.

And be it enacted, That should there exist any supernumery Troops in any District, they shall be under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel of such District, until the number of such supernumery Troops shall increase to entitle them to be officered as has been herein before prescribed, in which case the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to be issued accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed to appoint immediately to each District as before laid off, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors, whether the number of Troops in said Districts be now complete or not.

And be it enacted, That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized and directed, in case of a call of the General Government, upon the State of Maryland, for her quota of Cavalry to appoint such general officers as the number of Troops so called out may entitle them to, agreeably to the Rules and Regulations in similar cases applied.

And be it enacted, That the Field Officers and Captains of Cavalry shall meet in the City of Baltimore on the second Monday of March next in uniform, and completely equipped, and they, or a majority of them when so met, may agree upon a system of Cavalry Tactics and trumpet soundings; and an uniform dress for the Cavalry field officers of this State, whether Regimental or General, and the result of the meeting herein above mentioned, shall be forthwith transmitted to Governor of the State, signed by the officers present, or a majority of them, who shall thereupon make the same public by Proclamation, and which determination of the said meeting, when published, shall become binding and obligatory upon the Field Officers and Captains, and subalterns of all Troops concerned, to adopt within six months thereafter, under the penalties imposed for disobedience of orders by the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That each Lieutenant Colonel is hereby authorized and empowered to call together the commissioned & non commissioned officers with in their respective districts, at least four times a year, for drill exercise, & each regiment shall meet at least once every fall at such convenient time and place, as the lieutenant colonel may direct; and each squadron shall meet at least once every spring, and oftener if deemed necessary, within the county in which such squadron may belong, at such convenient time and place as the major or commanding officer of such squadron may direct; and each Troop shall meet at least eight times a year, independent of the regimental and squadron meetings, at such time and place within his county, as the Commanding Officer shall direct.

And be it enacted, That the Brigadier Generals of Infantry may call out that portion of the Cavalry which are organized within their respective Brigade Districts, to attend the Brigade or Regimental meetings of Infantry, provided they are not taken out of the county where such Troop or Troops belong, without the consent thereof; and such meetings of Cavalry are to be considered as a part of the eight Troop meetings, before prescribed by this act.

And be it enacted, That the horse used as Troopers, together with the arms and other equipments belonging to an officer,

non commissioned officer, or private, of the Cavalry of this State, shall be free & exempt from taxation or execution.

And be it enacted, That all persons who have or may in future join the Troops of Cavalry already formed, or who may form themselves into new Troops after the passage of this act, shall be authorized through the Commanding Officer of his District, to require of the Governor and Council, the loan of a Sword & a Pistol for each and every such person, and the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to make the loan, upon the Commanding Officer of the Troop giving bond with approved security to the State, for the safe keeping and returning of the same when demanded by the State.

And be it enacted, That the fines for non attendance, disobedience of orders, or unofficer like conduct, when on parade or in uniform, shall be the same against Cavalry Officers, as those prescribed for the Infantry, in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the fines against privates shall not exceed ten dollars, nor less than one dollar for each offence, to be imposed by a Court Martial, and collected agreeably to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That the commissions of the present Cavalry Officers, shall be and are hereby revoked, & new ones shall be issued, attaching each officer to his respective Regiment, Squadron or Troop, provided that the new commissions shall bear the same seniority by date, number or otherwise, that the old commissions bear at the present time.

And be it enacted, That the officers, non commissioned officers and privates, enrolled in any Troop of Horse, shall not be permitted to quit the same, under a penalty, if an officer, of fifty dollars; a non commissioned officer, of forty dollars, and if a private, of twenty dollars, unless they have previously obtained the consent of at least two thirds of the Troop they may be so disposed to quit, or shall have been discharged from such Troop by the decision of a Court Martial, or shall remove out of the Cavalry Regimental District.

And be it enacted, That all fines and penalties under this act, shall be collected and applied in the same manner, as is provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

And be it enacted, That every Court Martial, for the trial of Field Officers, shall be composed of three commissioned officers, who shall be ordered to meet by the Brigadier General of Infantry, in whose District or Brigade the delinquents may reside. Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of three commissioned officers, and every extra Squadron Court Martial shall also be composed of three Commissioned Officers.
(February 11—8

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to purchase about six thousand feet of Oak and Gum Scented, to be delivered in Easton by the first of April next, for which a liberal price will be given.
SAMUEL GROOME
Easton, February 11—3

POMONA.

WANTED, a Gentleman well qualified to assist in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages, or the Latin and French languages. A familiar acquaintance with the Classics can be dispensed with, but strict grammatical accuracy will be indispensably necessary. Genteel accommodation will be added to a liberal salary.

Mr. RALPH respectfully acquaints the public that, at very great expence, he has finished a very commodious School Room, Dormitory, and additional apartments for the gentlemen who assist in the establishment at Pomona; therefore with the concurrence and by the advice of its supporters, it is his wish to increase the present limited number of his pupils to forty, and preparations are made for their reception. Letters addressed to the rev. George Ralph, Pomona, Baltimore county, will be immediately attended to.
February 11—6

IN QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1811.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, of Queen Ann's county, a petitioner for the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, having complied with the terms prescribed by the said act, and having satisfied the court that he hath resided the two years immediately preceding his application, within the State of Maryland; and having given bond with approved security, for his personal appearance in Queen Ann's county court, on the Saturday next after the first Monday in May next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors relative to his said application—and taken the oath directed by the said act, to deliver up all his property for the benefit of his creditors. It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said Samuel Thompson be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, once in each week for the space of four weeks successively, three months previous to the said Saturday next after the first Monday of May next, being the day appointed by the said court—and also by causing a copy hereof to be set up at the court house door of the said county aforesaid, also three months before the said day, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any the have, why the said Samuel Thompson should not have the benefit of the said act.—True copy.—Test, Feb. 4—4 JOHN BROWNE, Ck.

WORCESTER COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1811.

ON application to the Judges of Worcester county court, by Parker Purnell, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the General Assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five; and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said acts, being annexed to his petition, and the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Parker Purnell has resided the two preceding years within the State of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Parker Purnell is now in actual confinement for debt, and the said petitioner having entered into bond with security for his appearance in this Court on the first Saturday in May Term next, then and there to answer such allegations as may be exhibited against him by his creditors.—It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Parker Purnell be discharged from imprisonment, and the said first Saturday in May Term next, is appointed for the said petitioner to deliver up his property, and to have a Trustee appointed for the benefit of his creditors, and it is ordered that the said Parker Purnell by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once a week for three months successively in one of the newspapers published at Easton, and also by setting up like notice at the Court House door, and at the door of one of the Taverns in New Town, three months before the said first Saturday in May Term next, give notice to his creditors to be and appear before this Court on the said day to recommend a Trustee for their benefit.
Test,
JOHN C. HANDY, Ck. W. C. C.
February 18—13

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 26th of December last, a negro man named Casar, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, his face rather long, a dimple in his chin, flat nose, middling big lips. It is said he now goes by the name of George Stewart. He has a scar on his breast, which rises about one fourth of an inch above the rest of the flesh. He took away with him a variety of clothes, among which was a dark brown great coat, half worn, with a large cape to it. He is about 35 years of age. Any person taking up the said negro, and securing him in any goal, so that the owner may get information of him, if out of this state, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid—by WM. MILES.
P. Anne, Som. county, Md. Feb 11—72

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, of Easton, during the holidays, a negro George, a likely lad about 21 years of age, about the middle size, or rather under; very black, with fine white teeth; a little bow-legged and walks with his toes rather turned in—1 is not known what clothes he has on, as he had a variety and would of course change them. It is probable he has made for Philadelphia, as his father is living there—or he may be skulking about Mr. Isaac Purnell's, in Caroline county, being nearly connected with several of his negroes. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state and secured, so that I get him again, or 40 dollars if taken out of the county, and brought home, or 25 dollars if within the county.
JOSEPH HASKINS.
Easton, December 31—m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 12th of this inst a black negro man named Waitman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, aged about 4 years; he is bow-legged and has ring holes in his ears—Had on when he went away a kersey top jacket, and a pair of linen trousers, a waistcoat, made of calico—he may have exchanged his clothes before this time. Any person or persons taking up said negro, and bringing him home to the subscriber, if taken without this state fifty dollars; if taken without the county and in this state, thirty dollars; and if taken in this county, twenty dollars paid without delay, by the subscriber at Crutcher's Ferry, Dorchester county, Maryland.
CYRUS BELL.
December 31—6m

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody on the 15th inst. a negro man by the name of John Baptist, and then said he was the property of John Leeper Sherrybus, since says he is a free man. He is about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, very black, large mouth and flat nose, speaks very pleasantly when spoken to. Unless he is released I will sell him agreeably to law for his prison fees.
JOHN KEAN, Jan. Sheriff of Harford county.
Jan. 31 (Feb. 18)—8

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

WAS committed to the jail of Washington county, on the 27th ult. as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Betty; says she is free, and that she lately lived with a Mr. John Jefferson, of Jefferson county, Virginia. She appears to be about 45 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has lost nearly all her front teeth; her clothing is a striped cotton short gown, a striped blue and yellow linen petticoat, a white cotton handkerchief, old stockings and shoes. Her owner (if a slave) is requested to release her, or she will be sold for her prison fees and other expenses, according to law.
MATTHIAS SHAFNER, Siff. of Washington county, Md.
January 23 (Feb. 11)—3